

Instructions

Incer, Special

REPORT MADE AT:

DE:

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

Pittsburgh, Pa. Mar. 8, 1923 Mar. 6, 1923

H.J. LENON.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA,
HAROLD WARE - INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office File No. 211-MR.

HAROLD WARE, directing head of the Technical Aid unit of the Friends of Soviet Russia, who took tractors and some farmers into the Russian Urals to work a strip of land owned by the Kiesel miners, is expected in America very soon.

He hopes to interest American manufacturers of agricultural machinery to take part in an International Exposition in Moscow from August till October of this year.

The commissariat of foreign affairs is extending invitations to manufacturers of agricultural machinery in every part of the world. WARE also hopes to interest American farmers and colonizers in applying for farm concessions in the Urals.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

MAR 12 1923

DIVISION

APR 4 - 1923

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 266,213
DATE 1/28/86 BY 9145C110MS

FILE NO.

61-3537-

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 10 1923

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

ROUTED TO:

HOOVER

FILE

REFERENCE:

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Hoover-2

Washington D.C.-3: Pittsburgh-1.

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Case originated Instructions: Ed		Journal to be made nnan, Spl. Agt. in		inating office Y File R 172 E	
REPORT MADE AT: New York City		PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8-22-23/23		REPO: Harry C. Neslie	
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 60%;"> IN RE: HAROLD M. WARE and W. H. GREENE Communist Activities. </div> <div style="width: 35%; text-align: right;"> 61-3537 </div> </div>					
FACTS DEVELOPED:					
<p>Pursuant to instructions, based on confidential information to the effect that subjects would probably sail on SS. Laconia, of the Cunard Line, for Russia, agent proceeded to Grand Hotel, 30th street and Broadway, and ascertained that W. H. GREENE registered at this hotel on August 15, 1923, from Omaha, Nebraska.</p> <p>I then proceeded to Pier 56, North River and joined Special Employee Joseph Sposa, and made inquiries of steamship agents regarding above subjects, and took up watch. They were not listed and did not put in an appearance.</p> <p><u>August 23d.</u> Continuing on above investigation, based on information to the effect that subjects would sail on the SS. WESTPHALIAN, of the Hamburg American Line, agent proceeded to pier 86, North River, and found the names of both subjects on the cabin list of passengers.</p> <p>W. H. GREENE gave his address as 3024 Cass street, Omaha, Nebraska. Description: 53 years, 6', 160 lbs, slim build, gray hair on sides and slightly mixed with brown in back of head, medium complexion, pug nose, inclined to be red. Wore gold rimmed spectacles, pressed in mixed gray suit, telescope Panama Hat.</p> <p>passport No. 332595, Destination, Moscow, Russia.</p> <p>HAROLD M. WARE gave the address, 1223 United Trust Building,</p>					
REFERENCE:		COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington -3- New York 2- Philadelphia -1- Omaha, Neb. -1-			

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FILE NO. 61-3537-2	SEP 7 1923 RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AUG 25 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO: HOOVER	GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AUG 27 1923 DIVISION

Harry C. Leslie for August 22-23, 1923. Ware-Greene.

Philadelphia, Pa. passport No. 160968, Destination, Moscow, Russia. To Farmers Organization of the All Russian Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Moscow. Representing the United Farmers Educational League, North Dakota.

Ware had two friends see him off, and when the boat left called out to him to take good care of the farmer, meaning Greene.

A copy of this report is being forwarded to the Omaha, Nebraska Office, for further investigation of W. H. Greene, and a copy is being sent to the Philadelphia Office, for their information concerning Ware, who is well known to the Bureau.

Closed.

LINER TAKES BRIDE OF WARLICK TO HAMBURG

*Former Miss Turk, Singer,
Leaves by Westphalia.*

Among the cabin passengers of the steamship Westphalia of the Hamburg-American line, which sailed yesterday noon for Hamburg, was Mrs. Reinhold Warlick, who before her marriage last Tuesday to Reinhold Warlick, concert singer, was Miss Bertha Turk. Mrs. Warlick is the daughter of the Baroness Olga von Turk-Rohn of 52 West Thirty-seventh street, and prima donna for this season at the Vienna Opera, Vienna, where she goes to her engagements. Mr. Warlick will join his bride in the Austrian capital in a month.

Others leaving by the Westphalia were Harold Ware of the United Farmers' Educational League of North Dakota, and W. H. Green, chairman of the executive committee of the Federal Farmer-Labor Party. They will attend the Russian Agricultural Exposition at Moscow this month as guests of the Soviet Government. Mr. Ware said that his organization was formed as a protest against the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota and was functioning well. It is not a communistic organization, Ware said, but was keeping in touch with agricultural affairs in Soviet Russia as a matter of interest. Last year Ware took over a number of American tractors for the Russians to use. The steamship Oscar II. of the Scandinavian-American Line sailed with 642 passengers headed for the northern lands of Europe. Among those on board were two stowaways being deported. They had hidden in the lockers most of the way across to America.

The steamship Presidente Wilson sailed yesterday for Trieste and other Italian ports carrying a large number of passengers, while the Santa Teresa, a Grace liner, the Mexico, the San Lorenzo, the J. L. Luckenbach, Boswell, and several others cleared with passengers and cargoes for southern ports in the West Indies, Mexico and South America.

WHITE MOUNTAIN

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CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW

City, N.Y.

JOURNAL

ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

PORT MADE AT:

DATE WHEN MADE:

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

REPORT MADE BY:

Omaha, Nebraska.

10/16, 1923.

10/16, 1923

E. W. Byrn, Jr.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

HAROLD M. WARE and
W. H. GREENE.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Omaha, Nebraska:

The above entitled matter has been heretofore dealt with in the report of Agent Harry C Leslie, of the New York office under date of August 24, 1923, and in the report of Agent B. G. Hancock of the Omaha office under date of September 10, 1923. The matter at Omaha was closed in the latter named report. The same is, however, reopened for the purpose of this report.

I note that the Omaha Bee in its morning edition of October 13, 1923, prints under a Moscow date line, dated October 12th, an article dealing with the activities of W. H. GREENE in Russia. The article is as follows:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 261, 213
DATE 1/28/86 BY 9145C/LMS

"Moscow, Oct. 12.- Organization to combat fascist tendencies in the United States were advocated by W. H. GREENE, of Omaha, Nebraska, American delegate, speaking today at the Peasants' Conference here in the name of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States. He said the situation in America was extremely difficult and quoted the chairman of the "Steel Trust" as expressing approval of Fascist on his recent trip from abroad and as advocating a similar organization in the United States.

The workers and farmers of the entire world he said, must unite to combat these tendencies.

SENOR GALVAN, President of the Mexican Peasants' League, said that every delegate on his

FILE NO.

61-3537-3

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO:

FILE

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

OCT 24 1923
OCT 20 1923
DIVISION

REFERENCE:

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return home must prepare the country for a new struggle. He particularly hoped the Mexican masses would be able to assist the German workers. The French delegate proposed a resolution against the occupation of the Ruhr. Although foreign correspondents were not admitted to the gallery, the description of it in the Russian press says it is a picturesque assemblage of the peasants of many countries in their national garb, meeting in an elaborately decorated hall in what was once the Czar's palace in the Kremlin.

W. H. GREEN, who spoke before the peasant congress in Russia was for many years prominent in Democratic politics in Nebraska. His support of CHARLES W. BRYAN in the last election attracted a large number of voters. He split off from the party when he failed to receive an appointment to the State Board of Control. He was elected vice-president of the Farmer-Labor Party at its first conference in Chicago last July and left on a European tour August 23rd to make a study of co-operative systems and the political organizations of farmers and labor there.

Although he has made his home in Omaha for the last few years, he rose to a position of political influence as a newspaper editor and business man of Creighton, Nebraska. MR. GREEN was a member of the Federal Board appointed by the Wilson Administration to investigate conditions in the harvest fields. He was Secretary of the Progressive Party during the last election here."

Investigation concluded Omaha District.

61-3537-3

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd *ph*

SUBJECT: HAROLD WARE
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: July 26, 1948

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/16/83 BY SP25 rjg/ky
Comp # 017590
261,213

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the attached newspaper clipping taken from the "New York Daily Mirror," page nine, of July 23, 1948, wherein there is set forth information concerning the "intellectual Communists" as well as the "real criminals, spies and saboteurs who were allowed and even encouraged under the New Deal to attach themselves to the Federal pay roll."

The article continues and points out that in 1934 Harold Ware, son of Mother Bloor, came to the United States from Soviet Russia and organized a cell of ten men and women with the object of capturing the higher positions in the Administration. The article is critical of the fact that none of the original ten members of the cell formed by Harold Ware were indicted by the Grand Jury at the time the 12 members of the National Board were indicted. You noted on the article "What about this Ware incident? H."

In connection with this please be advised that on May 10, 1945, Mr. Whittaker Chambers was interviewed in his offices in the Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York. You will recall that Chambers was formerly a member of the Communist Party and for a considerable period of time acted as a courier between J. Peters, now better known as Alexander Stevens, and one [redacted] in connection with the operation of the various underground units of the Communist Party in this country. In approximately 1935 Chambers related that the courier activities between [redacted] and J. Peters, with alias, ceased. At that time he was instructed by Peters to contact Harold Ware in Washington, D. C. He was told by Peters that he would act as a connecting link between Harold Ware and himself in New York City. Mr. Chambers explained that Ware was the leader of a group of men composed of Government employees in high-salaried positions who were Communist Party members but whose activities with the Party as such had ceased when they were transferred to the underground of the Communist Party.

Mr. Chambers explained that in the group headed by Ware there were approximately eight individual members and that almost everyone of them was himself a leader of another underground unit operated in Washington which consisted of from six to eight members and that the members of each of these underground units were not aware of the identity nor composition of any of the other units. Mr. Chambers pointed out that the following individuals were the members of the underground unit headed by Harold Ware:

JEM:mer

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RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-56402

John Abt
Henry Collins

[redacted] with alias

An unidentified individual

Lee Pressman
Victor Perlo
Alger Hiss
Donald Hiss
Nathan Witt

Mr. Chambers recalled that the above men used to meet at several places around Washington. Among some of the places at which they met were at John Abt's house on 15th Street; the violin studio belonging to Helen Ware, sister of Harold Ware; Henry Collins' apartment on St. Matthew's Court; and at the home of [redacted]

The individuals who were members of the underground group have been investigated since that time and, where necessary, Security Index Cards have been prepared. In so far as Harold Ware is concerned, he was killed in an automobile accident in 1936. After his death a vote was taken among the group and John Abt was elected leader. (100-25824-36 pages 9 through 14; 100-353298-1 page 3 of enclosure)

Attachment

*Did we submit facts
to Dept re all of this?
Was Chambers questioned
before Grand Jury re these
activities?*

H -

The Big Ones Got Away

THE INDICTMENT of the known national leaders of the Communist Party is an event welcomed by loyal Americans, who have long wondered why the Government permitted subversion and treason to go masked as political activity.

But the indictments do not identify the big leaders of Stalin's fifth column in the United States.

A Federal Grand Jury in New York labored 13 months. What it has come up with are the names that Communist discipline voluntarily exposed to public view.

This, to be sure, is heartening evidence of a firmer policy on the part of the Government toward Communism.

But the real masters of subversion remain untouched, unidentified, under cover.

They include the "intellectual Communists" as well as real criminals, spies and saboteurs who were allowed and even encouraged, under the New Deal, to attach themselves to the Federal payroll.

Their loving allegiance to our "glorious" ally, Soviet Russia, was considered a point in their favor.

Can the Department of Justice honestly say that after months of Grand Jury investigation it does not know who these persons are?

If so, the reports of the Dies and Thomas Committees (the House Committee on un-American Activities) can give them the leads.

Dr. J. B. Matthews can tell them whatever they need to know.

We suspect that the F. B. I. and Army Intelligence can tell them.

Some of the basic facts are known and here they are:

In 1934, Harold Ware, son of Mother Bloor, came to the United States from Soviet Russia and organized a cell of 10 men and women with the object of capturing the higher positions in American administration. Each man of the original cell was instructed to organize an affiliated cell of 10 men and women.

By this system of multiplication, thousands of government employes, from under-secretaries of cabinet offices and heads of administrative agencies down to secretaries of important officials, were involved in this amazing conspiracy against the United States of America.

Some of our most prominent office-holders are tangled in it.

This continued from 1934 to 1946, when our relations with Soviet Russia began to degenerate.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

The names of all the members of the original cell of 10 are known to the pertinent agencies of the American government.

In fact, the original data was sent to the Department of Justice by the Dies Committee early in its career—and was ignored.

One reason for the antagonism of the administration to the Dies Committee was that the Committee possessed this data, which involved men actually at work in the White House as assistants to the President.

This original cell of 10 organized by Harold Ware has been the top Communist service group in the United States.

Not one person of that ten has been indicted.

Not one has been arrested.

Not one has been exposed for his crimes against the people of the United States.

Harry Truman and Tom Clark should tell us why.

Are they afraid of embarrassing the New Deal, of which they are the final standard-bearers?

RECORDED - 28 ENCLOSURE

161-3537-4
FBI
31 MAR 1948
What about this Ware incident?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 261,213
DATE 1/28/86 BY 9145CUDMS

LHB:APK
NY 65-14920

Report of
Joseph M. Kelly
3/20/49

HAROLD WARE (DECEASED)

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

HAROLD WARE was the son of ELLA REEVE ("MOTHER") BLOOR, long-time American Communist. He was married successively to MARGARET STEVENS, by whom he had two children, ROBERT and NANCY, and CLARISSA SMITH, whom he married in 1917 and [redacted] His last marriage was to JESSICA SMITH, [redacted]

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According to his son, ROBERT, HAROLD WARE was a graduate of Penn State University and a horticulturalist. From 1921 to 1931, HAROLD WARE was in Russia working for the Russian Government as a horticulturalist on the collective farms. From a highly confidential source, the New York Division ascertained that in 1925 he was cited by LENIN as having done very useful work during the famine, when he took a group of American tractors to the Soviet Union. He organized a Russian American State Farm in the Caucasus, known as the "Prikumskaya Russian American Association", and later was one of the organizers and assistant directors of "Verkhud". After 1931, his father returned to the United States and according to his son, he made no further trips to Russia.

During his stay in the United States, he resided in the Violin Studio at 1503 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., which was run by WARE'S sister, HELEN WARE CAPITAL, and WARE was permitted to use the studio as his living quarters.

WARE was killed in an automobile accident in Pennsylvania in 1935, and it is to be noted that JESSICA SMITH shortly thereafter married JOHN ABT concerning whom data is set out elsewhere in this report.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 261, 213
DATE 11/20/86 BY 7145C11ams

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NOT RECORDED

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OCT 25 1949

ORIGINAL FILED IN 74-1333-3221

FD Files

A. J. Nicholson

The WARE Family.

February 14, 1950

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RE requested information as to whether Henry Goldship
Kane, now employed by the Department of Commerce, is a
relative of Harold Michael Ware, now deceased, who was al-
legedly the head of a Soviet espionage group in Washington.
While there is nothing to show family relationship between
the two men, it is believed advisable to summarize the
information obtained from the FD files regarding members
of the family of each.

FAMILY OF HAROLD MICHAEL WARE:

Harold Michael Ware was born at Woodbury, New Jersey,
on August 19, 1900, and was the son of Jackson E. Ware, and
"Mother" Bless, who has been prominent in the Communist
movement from its beginning in this country.

Jackson E. Ware was born at Woodbury, New Jersey. He
was divorced from "Mother" Bless in 1900. "Mother" Bless' original
name was Ellen Leonard Bless. She was born at Staten
Island, New York, on July 9, 1893. She was married to
Jackson E. Ware on February 2, 1902. She was married to her
second husband, Anders Scholt on May 19, 1930.

Anders Scholt was born in Norway on November 19, 1899
and was naturalized by the District Court at Williston,
North Dakota on March 7, 1911.

Grace Ware, a sister of Harold Michael Ware, was born
at Hammonton, New Jersey, on December 29, 1905.

Rolan Ware Garrell, another sister, was born about
1903, probably in New Jersey. She was married to Louis
(Lazlo) Schwartz, a naturalized citizen of Hungarian
origin. The exact dates of her marriage and divorce are
not known. How and when she obtained the name Garrell are
also unknown.

Louis (Lazlo) Schwartz was born in Hungary, April 11,
1884 and was naturalized on April 10, 1903. He was a violin
concert artist and writer. The last passport record shown

that he was issued

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EX-119

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that he was issued a passport at Sydney, Australia, on July 29, 1940.



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Carl Hancock, who stated birth at East Orange, New Jersey, on October 12, 1900, is believed to be another son of "Father" Elmer. Probably illegitimate.

WARGENT OF HENRY HOLDSHIP WARE:

Henry Holdship Ware was born at Montclair, New Jersey, on July 22, 1903. His father, Edward Nicholas Ware, was born at Atlanta, Georgia, on March 24, 1874 and died in 1937. Henry Holdship Ware was in the Soviet Union from 1939 to 1946 studying in the Electromechanical Institute in Moscow. In 1946 he was a Captain in the American Army and went to the Soviet Union as a member of the United States Military Mission.

Alice Holdship Ware, the mother of Henry, was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on July 20, 1892. She gave her occupation as Theater Specialist and Lecturer. She applied for passports to go to the Soviet Union in 1933 and 1936. In the 1936 application she had her passport sent in care of the Open Road, a left wing travel agency.

Alexander Holdship Ware was born at Orange, New Jersey on August 9, 1905. He is a brother of Henry. He was issued passports in 1936 and 1939 and 1944. In the 1934 application he stated that he desired to go to Russia to visit his brother.

130-WARE, Harold Elmer
130-WARE, Helen El
130-CHOLE, Anders
130-WARE, Grace
130-WARE, Helen Ware
130-SWARTZ, Lydia (Hansel)

130-NEVES, Carl
130-WARE, Henry Holdship
130-WARE, Alice Holdship
130-WARE, Alexander Holdship

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61-3537-5

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: November 24, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: HAROLD WARE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attached is a memorandum containing information regarding the captioned obtained from [REDACTED]

This information was furnished in the strictest confidence, with the understanding that none of this information be disseminated outside of the Bureau unless informants' prior approval is obtained. In the event any information so given might be desired to be presented in Court, informants did not want to be considered as potential witnesses unless they were first approached and given an opportunity to make a decision in that connection.

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Enclosures to Bureau (2)
WFO 105-

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Further interviews with [redacted] were conducted at his residence. [redacted]

[redacted] by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]

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[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] He stated at this time he desired to remain a Communist but also felt himself under pressure in living a life of deception. In this connection, he mentioned that he was rather outspoken in his opinions and often expressed his true feelings in discussions with JEROME FRANK in which he would advance arguments which were pro-Communist in character during drinking sessions and other meetings with Mr. FRANK. He again emphasized that JEROME FRANK was not a Communist but stated FRANK was aware of his New York background. [redacted] stated that he went to HAROLD WARE and related his feelings, emphasizing the point by showing that since he was a known Communist, [redacted] with the result that WARE consented to [redacted]

Upon returning to [redacted] stated that he had some [redacted]

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[redacted]
[redacted] He stated he remained in [redacted] during the winter of 1934, living in single status in a room in [redacted] and added that to an extent this period was rather wasted. He stated he joined a Communist Party unit known as the [redacted] which consisted of a group of ten to twenty Party members and was engaged in organizing and working among [redacted]

[redacted] He insisted that he could not recall the names of the members of this group and indicated that he did not do a great deal of work

LGZ, MAT:bh/lm

61-3537-6
ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 261,213
DATE 1/28/86 BY 9143C11 amf

This Office contemplates further interviews with [redacted]
in the near future; however, it is planned to conduct first an interview
with [redacted] before the interviews with [redacted]

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THESE DAYS

By George Sokolsky

IN THE Hiss case—and this will be true of other cases yet to come—the name of Harold Ware comes into the story as the mastermind in a vast conspiracy to infiltrate our government.

Harold Ware is dead, but the cell he organized in 1934 continues to be a national problem.

A former classmate and intimate friend of Harold Ware at Penn State wrote me recently:

"I visited him several times while he lived at the single-tax colony at Arden, Del., at which times I met his mother, at that time a very dynamic intelligent woman. The residents of Arden were a queer lot. You would call them intelligent, but they all seemed to have queer ideas about economics and politics."

He continued:

"They usually had a town meeting on Saturday night, when they discussed all manner of subjects. They called themselves Socialists then, and I remember they used to stress the point that the way to gain control of the government was to get their people into key positions in the various departments in Washington . . ."

AFTER the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, Harold Ware and some of his friends decided to go to that country to teach the Russians how to improve agriculture, which they did.

The aforesaid friend concludes:

"... I can't think that he (Harold Ware) originally thought of betraying his country. He was like the other Socialists I have met. They think sincerely that state socialism would be good for the country.

"If by any means at their command they can bring it to pass they feel that they will have done a service to their country. That is the dangerous angle to communism. The cunning Russians have played on their credulity and are using them to undermine our country and weaken it. It is too bad that Ware wasn't killed before he organized his cell.

"It seems almost unbelievable how much mischief has been accomplished, and how much more is in the making."

HAROLD Ware at one time was married to Jessica Smith who is editor of "Soviet Russia Today." After Ware's death, Jessica Smith became the wife of John Abt, who has

had an interesting career in the government of the United States and who refused to testify before a congressional committee as to Communist affiliations on constitutional grounds.

Harold Ware's mother, often referred to as Mother Bloor, is really Ella Reeve Ware Omholt. A leading Communist, a member of the party's national committee and for a number of years also on its politbureau, Mother Bloor has become an elder statesman of American communism, her birthday being noted with ceremony.

She started as a single taxer in a colony in Arden, Delaware, and has been in various labor and radical movements.

THE name, Bloor, arose curiously. Her own story is that Upton Sinclair was its author years ago, when the Chicago stockyards were being investigated after Sinclair had written "The Jungle."

Sinclair asked Ella Reeve Ware to come to Chicago to assist him and she brought along a Trenton pottery worker, Richard Bloor, with whom she claims there was never any romance.

Sinclair introduced them as Mr. and Mrs. Bloor and the name stuck. Bloor, who was a Welshman, returned to England and was killed in World War I.

MOTHER Bloor had four sons, to whom she refers as Harold, Buzz, Dick and Carl, and two daughters, Grace and Helen. The "Buzz" interested me because while she provides the others with their given names, she only uses a nickname for this son.

Buzz's given name is Hamilton, who was art director of the federal housing administration. More recently, Hamilton Ware turned up as chairman of Henry Wallace's Progressive party for the State of Delaware.

Of Harold Ware, Mother Bloor wrote:

"Hal gave ten years of his life to work in Soviet Russia. When it was clear that the cause of mechanized farming was won in the U.S.S.R., and that the Russian farmers, already collectivized, no longer needed him as much as the American farmers did, he came back to take charge of the party's agrarian work here.

"The farm activities I have described in other chapters, in which I took part, were developed and expanded under his inspiration and leadership." She does not describe his Washington cell.

(Copyright, 1950, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

4-26
Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Clegg ✓
Glavin ✓
Nichols ✓
Rosen ✓
Tracy ✓
Harbo ✓
Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Nease ✓
Gandy ✓



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EX-136

Page

Times-Herald 14

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

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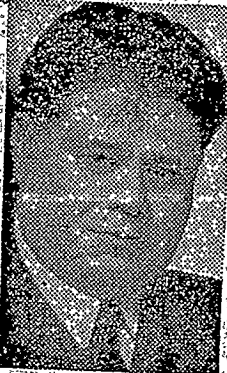
sky Sees:

THESE DAYS

Hiss Case Recalls Ware As Red Termites' Chief

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

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GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

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After the Bolshevik revolution in 1917, Harold Ware and some of his friends decided to go to that country to teach the Russians how to improve agriculture, which they did.

THE AFORESAID friend concludes:

"I can't think that he (Harold Ware) originally thought of betraying his country. He was like the other Socialists

I have met. They think sincerely that state socialism would be good for the country. If by any means at command they can bring it to pass they feel that they will have done a service to their country.

"That is the dangerous angle to communism. Cunning Russians have played on their credulity and are using them to undermine our country and weaken it is too bad that Ware wasn't killed before he organized the cell.

"It seems almost unbelievable how much mischief has been accomplished and how much more is in the making. Harold Ware at one time was married to Jessica Smith, who is editor of 'Soviet Russia Today.' After Jessica Smith became the wife of John A. Bloor, an interesting career in the Government United States and who refused to testify before a congressional committee as to Communist affiliations on constitutional grounds.

Harold Ware's mother, often referred to as Mother Bloor, is really Ella Reeve Ware Omholt.

A leading Communist, a member of the party's national committee and for a number of years also on its political committee, Mother Bloor has become an elder statesman of American communism, her birthday being noted with ceremony. She started as a single taxer in a colony in Arden, and has been in various labor and radical movements.

THE NAME, Bloor, arose curiously. Her own story is that Upton Sinclair was its author years ago, when Chicago stockyards were being investigated after Sinclair had written 'The Jungle.'

Sinclair asked Ella Reeve Ware to come to Chicago to assist him and she brought along a Trenton pottery worker, Richard Bloor, with whom she claims there was never a romance.

Sinclair introduced them as Mr. and Mrs. Bloor and the name stuck. Bloor, who was a Welshman, returned to his land and was killed in World War I.

Mother Bloor had four sons, to whom she referred as Harold, Buzz, Dick and Carl, and two daughters, Grace and Helen. The 'Buzz' interested me because while she divides the others with their given names, she only uses the nickname for this son.

Buzz's given name is Hamilton. He was a part of the Federal Housing Administration. More recently, Hamilton Ware turned up as chairman of Henry Wallace Progressive Party for the State of Delaware.

Of Harold Ware, Mother Bloor wrote:

"Hal gave 10 years of his life to work in Soviet Russia. When it was clear that the cause of mechanized farming was won in the U.S.S.R., and that the Russian farmers, already collectivized, no longer needed him as much as the American farmers did, he came back to take charge of the party's agrarian work here.

"The farm activities have described in chapters, in which the party's agrarian work here.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____

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Journal

The farm activities have described in chapters, in which the party's agrarian work here.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 13, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: HAROLD MASKEL WARE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Transmitted herewith is the report of SA [redacted] dated August 13, 1951, at Washington, D. C., in the captioned matter.

As noted in the introduction to the report, it was prepared in this office for the purpose of collecting in one file the various items of information regarding the subject which were available to this office in numerous files. It was felt that the preparation of such a report would be of considerable value to this office in that it would reduce research time which might be necessary in indices searches against the name of the subject and would make available in one report the pertinent information concerning the subject's background and his activities in the underground Communist Party group which he organized in Washington, D. C., in the early 1930's.

It is noted that this report sets out a lead for the Philadelphia and New York Divisions to review their files and to report any additional information pertaining to the subject. At this time, it is not felt that investigative time should be expended with reference to this investigation. In complying with this lead, the New York and Philadelphia Divisions are requested to review their indices and references and to furnish to this office only that information considered pertinent to WARE's activities as a Communist underground group leader in Washington and any other information of a pertinent nature which will afford this office a well-rounded picture as to the subject's background and activities.

Enclosure

CC - New York (Encl.)
Philadelphia (Encl.)

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DATE 9/16/85 BY SP4 EWD/dep/g
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 105-1399

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/13/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/3-8, 21-23, 25; 6/2, 4, 5, 23; 7/9, 10, 16, 17, 23, 25; 8/1-3/51	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> MHS:ebk
TITLE <u>HAROLD MASKEP WARE</u> <i>photo</i>			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

*9-28-51.
This report should
Not be disseminated
until info from F-7
beginning p14 is de-
leted. 1 cc to DR
9-28-51 after deletion.
A2B.*

Information set out pertaining to subject's background and organization of Communist Party underground in Washington, D. C., in early 1930's. Subject died in 1935 as result of an automobile accident in Pennsylvania.

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#251129
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/16/85 BY SP4 Elwood

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This report is prepared for the purpose of correlating the various items of information relative to the subject.

142916
Classified by 9145 ELOms
Declassify on: OADR 211, 213

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Passport Division, Department of State

The records of the Passport Division, Department of State, reflect that HAROLD M. WARE, in a passport application dated June 16, 1924, stated he was born at Woodbury, New Jersey, August 19, 1889, and that his father, LUCIEN B. WARE, was born at Woodstown, New Jersey. He listed his permanent

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>CW Turner</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau (ENCL) 2 New York (ENCL) 2 Philadelphia (ENCL) 3 Washington Field		61-13527-7 AUG 14 1951	SE-6 RECORDED - 30 INDEXED - 59 EX-80

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WFO 105-1399

residence as 709 West 10th Street, New York City; his occupation as Agricultural Engineer; and that his last passport was obtained May 5, 1922, No. 160968. He proposed to visit England, France, Germany, and Latvia for the purpose of commercial business, and stated he expected to depart from New York City about July 7, 1924. He was described as 6' in height, eyes brown, hair light brown, complexion ruddy. The affidavit of identifying witness was executed by EVA FARRELL, 378 Belmont Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, who stated she had known him for twenty years. He requested the passport be forwarded to c/o L. B. WARE, 1223 Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was issued Passport No. 445386 June 18, 1924.

In a passport application dated November 28, 1927, before the American Consul at Berlin, Germany, HAROLD M. WARE stated he had resided outside the United States as follows:

Russia	May 1922 to December 1922
Russia	March 1926 to November 25, 1927
Germany	November 26, 1927 to date of application; i.e., November 28, 1927

He stated he had left the United States in March 1926 and since that time resided in Russia for the purpose of Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc., an American corporation, 156 5th Avenue, New York City. He stated he intended to sail for the United States December 9, 1927, from England. He further set forth that he was last married June 22, 1922, to JESSICA, who was born at Long Island, New York, April 1896. The affidavit of identifying witness was executed by HARRY WINSTER, 167 Maple Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut, who stated he had known WARE for three years.

In a passport application dated March 16, 1929, WARE stated his mailing address was c/o HANNAH PICKERING, 5 MacDougal Alley, New York City. He stated he was proceeding to France for the purpose of business and pleasure and that he expected to depart the United States from New York City, April 13, 1929. His expired passport was accepted in lieu of an identifying witness and he was issued Passport No. 687174 on March 20, 1929.

The passport files further reflect that subject's full name was HAROLD MASKEL WARE. The passport files further reflect he was the son of LUCIEN B. WARE and Mother BLOOR, and that LUCIEN WARE was divorced from Mother BLOOR in 1900. The files also disclosed that Mother BLOOR's original name was ELLA REEVE, and that she was born at Staten Island, New York, on July 8, 1862, and married LUCIEN B. WARE February 2, 1882. The files also showed that she was married to her second husband, ANDERS OMHOLT, on May 10, 1930.

Photographs of the subject were obtained from his passport applications of 1924, 1927, and 1929.

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Interview With Subject's Son, ROBERT STEVENS WARE

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ROBERT STEVENS WARE was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] January 31, 1949, and furnished the following information. ROBERT STEVENS WARE advised he was the son of HAROLD WARE and WARE's first wife, MARGARET STEVENS WARE. He has a full sister, NANCY S. WARE; [redacted] who goes under the name of [redacted] was a member of the Young Communist League. He did not know positively of any Communist affiliations of [redacted] or NANCY S. WARE.

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Concerning his father, HAROLD WARE, ROBERT WARE stated he was not very close to him and throughout most of his life he lived with his aunt, separate and apart from his father. He stated his father was a Horticulturalist by profession; being a graduate of Penn State University. He knew his father was deeply interested in farming and farm problems and organizing the farmers. He stated that from 1921 to 1931 his father, HAROLD WARE, was in Russia working for the Russian Government as a Horticulturalist on the collective farms. ROBERT WARE stated he himself spent three years in Russia with his father when he was 12, 13, and 14 years of age. After 1931 ROBERT stated his father lived in the United States and he does not believe his father made any further trips to Russia. ROBERT stated it was common knowledge and he himself knew his father was a member of the Communist Party, but that he was very surprised to read in the paper that his father was at the same time engaged in Communist espionage and sabotage. ROBERT stated he had no information concerning these allegations and as far as he knew his father was merely a member of the Communist Party.

ROBERT WARE stated that in 1932 he went on a 10,000 mile trip with his father throughout the southern states and middle west, organizing farmers. ROBERT stated that at each stop his father made many contacts but he did not go along with his father on these occasions. WARE stated his father resided in the Violin Studio at 1503 Connecticut Avenue, at Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. He believed it was on the second floor and that a florist shop operated by Small's Florist was on the ground floor. WARE stated his aunt, his father's sister, HELEN WARE CAPPEL, operated the studio as a violin studio for violin instructions during the day and allowed his father to sleep there and use the studio as his living quarters. WARE stated this arrangement was for the financial benefit of his father.

Concerning any Communist meetings which were held in this violin studio, ROBERT stated it was entirely possible under the circumstances; however, he had no first hand knowledge that any meetings ever took place there, but he would not be surprised that they did inasmuch as his father, HAROLD WARE, used the studio as his living quarters at night.

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~~ROBERT WARE~~ further stated his aunt, HELEN WARE CAPPEL, knew his father was a member of the Communist Party but that she had no Communist interest and undoubtedly had no information that any Communist meetings were being held in her studio at night. ROBERT stated his aunt, HELEN WARE CAPPEL, was interested solely in music and her husband was the business manager for the National Symphony Orchestra and for the last four or five years of his life held this same position with the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra.

ROBERT WARE stated he was not familiar with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and that he had not recognized them from their pictures in the newspapers. Concerning the associations of his father whom ROBERT WARE knew to be members of the Communist Party, WARE stated that [redacted] and LEMUEL HARRIS, also known as LEM HARRIS, were members of the Communist Party and closely associated with his father. ROBERT further advised he was acquainted with JOHN ABT inasmuch as ABT, after the death of his father, married JESSICA SMITH, his father's third wife. ROBERT stated the fact that JESSICA SMITH married ABT soon after his father's death gave way to rumors and innuendos that she was familiar with ABT during the lifetime of his father. ROBERT stated this was undoubtedly true as his father and JESSICA SMITH were not too happy together and this fact may have given the Communist Party a chance to gossip about his father and JESSICA SMITH.

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ROBERT was asked whether he had ever worked for Farm Research Inc., and stated sometime in the 1930's he was a mail boy for this organization but had had no view in the management or control of the policies of the organization.

Concerning his grandmother, ~~ELLA REEVE BLOOR~~, WARE stated that undoubtedly she is still a member of the Communist Party although probably not active in view of her advanced age. ROBERT stated he had not seen his grandmother for the past three years and receives no communications from her except possibly a Christmas greeting or letter at that season of the year.

ROBERT WARE stated that at no time had he ever been a member of the Communist Party or the Young Communist League; that his family's background is a varied one and in addition to Communism he was subjected to family influence concerning Socialism, Technocracy, a Single Tax Plan, etc. ROBERT stated at the present time he is not interested in Communism but is interested in the underprivileged generally and would like to see democracy in the United States strengthened and extended especially to the negroes in the south. He stated that the Communist element in his own family was very put out and opposed to his joining Technocracy Inc. ROBERT WARE said at the present time he is studying for a B.S. Degree at George Washington University, majoring in Physics, and hopes someday to be a scientist. He stated he is [redacted] who is not a member of the Communist Party or the Young Communist League.

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Passport Information Relative to JESSICA
SMITH WARE, aka Mrs. JOHN J. ABT

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Special Agent [redacted] in May 1945 reviewed the records of the Passport Division, Department of State, relative to Mrs. JOHN J. ABT, was. JESSICA SMITH, JESSICA SMITH WARE, and JESSICA GRANVILLE SMITH, which disclosed that in her application for Passport No. 20159, issued on April 11, 1925, she stated she had resided in Russia from March 1922 to August 1924, and that her husband was HAROLD M. WARE, 156 5th Avenue, New York City. She also stated she had a [redacted]

[redacted] In her application for Passport No. 229302, issued July 18, 1935, she listed her occupation as "Writer-- Press Department, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C."

(U) Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised on December 27, 1944, that [redacted] (c)

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Miscellaneous Information

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised in March 1949 that HAROLD WARE was the son of ELLA REEVE BLOOR, long-time American Communist, and that he was successively married to MARGARET STEVENS; by whom he had two children, ROBERT and NANCY; and CLARISSA SMITH, whom he married in 1917 and by whom he had a [redacted] His last marriage was to JESSICA SMITH, by whom he had [redacted] T-2 further advised that in 1925, HAROLD WARE was cited by LENIN as having done very useful work during the famine when he took a group of American tractors to the Soviet Union. T-2 further stated that HAROLD WARE organized a Russian American State Farm in the Caucasus known as the "Prikumskaya Russian American Association," and later was one of the organizers and Assistant Directors of "Verblud."

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Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that on December 27, 1921, the National Convention of the Workers Party of America, held in New York City, elected HAROLD WARE as an alternate member of the executive committee of that organization. At the same convention on January 12, 1922, WARE was appointed as agrarian organizer of the Workers Party of America. On February 5, 1922, he was appointed as Business Manager of the "Worker."

The following information was also furnished by T-3. WARE sailed for Russia on the SS Latvia, May 10, 1922. He was accompanied by his wife, CHRIS, and was taking tractors to Russia and reportedly was to represent the Communist Party of America in Russia on the agrarian question. In November

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1922, the Friends of Soviet Russia received a communication from LENIN, lauding the work of the United States Tractor Group in the Ukraine headed by HAROLD WARE, and that LENIN was suggesting the group farm be used as a model for all Russia. On June 22, 1923, HAROLD WARE sailed for Russia on the SS Westphalia, giving as his address 1223 United Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He had United States Passport No. 160968, and reportedly was to be a delegate of the United Farmers Educational League of North Dakota to the All-Russian Agricultural Exposition in Moscow. It was reported that the Russian Government had granted a concession of 27,000 acres of land on the Donetz River, Ukraine, and that HAROLD WARE had agreed to develop this land with American agricultural equipment which was to go to Russia before February 15, 1924. On July 17, 1924, WARE sailed for Russia, representing the Ukrainian Farm and Machinery Corporation which had been formed in the United States to develop agricultural land for the Soviet Government. WARE, as managing director of this corporation, was to sign the final contract with the Soviet Government. In 1925, HAROLD WARE reportedly made another trip to Moscow, accompanied by his second wife, JESSICA SMITH, who later married JOHN ABT. According to information received in 1941, HAROLD WARE, with the aid of JAY LOVESTONE in 1930, and later with the support of FOSTER and BROWDER, was in charge of an Agricultural Communist Research Bureau at Washington, D. C., which had for its purpose the preparing of Communist Party material for dissemination among farmers.

HAROLD WARE's Personnel File, Department of Agriculture

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised the personnel file of HAROLD WARE at the Department of Agriculture reflects the following information. Born August 19, 1889, Woodbury, New Jersey; employed by Department of Agriculture February 24, 1925 as Collaborator, Statistical and Historical Research Division, for \$1.000 per annum. During the period of this employment WARE was employed by the Soviet Government as Director of Russian Reconstruction Farms with headquarters in New York City and Moscow. On July 1, 1925, HAROLD WARE was still carried as Collaborator but his \$1.000 per year compensation was discontinued. His services as Collaborator discontinued January 16, 1932, as the material he had been forwarding could not be used by the Research Division. The personnel file disclosed no other government employment for HAROLD WARE.

Interview with HANNAH PICKERING

HANNAH PICKERING, 57 Merriam Street, Rochester, New York, advised Special Agent [redacted] in April 1949 that in February 1922 she left the United States for the purpose of going to Poland to work as a relief

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worker with the Quaker Mission. She remained in Poland until approximately November 1922, at which time she transferred to Russia where she worked in the same capacity. She returned to the United States at the end of 1923. She did not meet HAROLD WARE in either Russia or Poland at that time. In 1925 she went to Russia at the request of HAROLD WARE to work with the Russian Reconstruction Farm, after becoming acquainted with him through mutual acquaintances. In Russia she worked directly under HAROLD WARE and most of her work was done in his office in Russia. She stated the Russian Reconstruction Farms was an organization partly composed of Russians and partly of individuals who were manufacturing modern farm equipment which was shipped to Russia in an effort to introduce modern farming methods to the Russian people. WARE was in complete charge of this project. She did not know whether HAROLD WARE received his salary from the Russian Government or from funds provided by the Russian Reconstruction Farms. At the expiration of about one year she returned to the United States. She stated WARE returned to the United States sometime before 1930 and after a short period returned to Russia where he remained until 1933, when he returned to the United States. She further advised the Farm Research Corporation, Washington, D. C., was under the direction of HAROLD WARE from 1933 to the time of his death in the fall of 1935.

Interview with MAX BEDACHT

On January 11, 1949, MAX BEDACHT was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] BEDACHT stated that during the early 1930's he had been a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party with offices in Communist Party headquarters, and in 1933 he was elected National Secretary of the International Workers Order at Chicago, Illinois. BEDACHT recalled he met HAROLD WARE through his mother (Mother BLOOR) on a farm near Philadelphia, and during the 1920's he had discussed farming with WARE inasmuch as WARE had worked on a collective farm in Russia. He stated WARE was a member of the Communist Party but did not occupy an official position except for a short time in the 1920's when he was on a commission to study agricultural work. BEDACHT added he had not seen WARE since the early 1930's.

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Excerpts From The Book "We Are Many" by ELLA REEVE BLOOR

The following excerpts relating to HAROLD WARE are taken from the book "We Are Many" by ELLA REEVE BLOOR, published by National Publishers, New York City.

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"By the end of 1932 our work among the farmers had broadened out to such an extent that we were able to hold a highly successful Farmers Emergency Relief Conference in Washington in December 1932.

"My son HAL (WARE) was asked to help call such a conference by the Farm Holiday Committee in Sioux City. From Nebraska Holiday members carried the news of the proposed conference back to their offices and it was enthusiastically supported. The call was quickly endorsed by Pennsylvania, New England, and Alabama farm organizations and became a real national conference. Working with HAL on the conference preparations were LEM HARRIS, BOB HALL, OTTO ONSTROM, and other active, intelligent young men who were familiar with the problems of the farmers."

"While HAL did a splendid job of running his farm, he never lost sight of his larger purpose. He read economics and scientific agriculture, studied MARX, and kept constantly abreast of the latest developments in the Socialist movement. His first vote was cast for DEBS. His interest was always with the left wing of the Socialists and when the Communist Party was formed he became a charter member."

Farm Research Incorporated

Special Agent ROBERT W. HEALD in February 1943 examined the files of Stone's Mercantile Agency which reflected Farm Research Inc. was incorporated in May 1932 under the laws of the District of Columbia for the purpose of studying agriculture and dissemination of information pertaining thereto. The incorporators were LEMENT HARRIS [redacted] The Secretary-Treasurer was listed as CHARLES GARLAND. Special Agent HEALD also advised that the November 1935 issue of the paper "Facts and Figures" published by Farm Research Incorporated contained an article which stated the staff of Farm Research Inc. had suffered a tragic loss in the death of HAROLD M. WARE who died August 9, 1935, as a result of injuries received in an automobile accident.

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Confidential Informant T-5 advised in April 1942 that the following information had been received from an unknown source. "In 1932 a special delegation arrived from Moscow to start new activities in the rural districts of the United States. This delegation was composed of [redacted] HENRY PURO, LEM HARRIS, a graduate of Yale [redacted] and HAL WARE, the son of ELLA REEVE BLOOR, the Communist leader."

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Interview with WEBSTER CLAY POWELL

~~WEBSTER CLAY POWELL~~ was interviewed by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and [redacted] at the Washington Field Office February 25, 1949. POWELL advised he was presently a foreign service officer in the Department of State and from 1933 to 1938 had been employed as Director of Research for Farm Research Inc., which was financed by contributions from interested people and farm organizations. POWELL said he was familiar with the fact that Farm Research Inc. had been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front but could give no reason for this action other than the fact that HAROLD WARE had been connected with it and that WARE had been accused by many people of being a Communist. POWELL added he believed HAROLD WARE had been the real founder of Farm Research, Inc.

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POWELL advised he first met HAROLD WARE in 1927 on an experimental farm in Russia which was financed by the Quakers according to POWELL. POWELL continued he first went to Russia on a trip financed by the Open Road Tourist Agency in New York City and WARE was already there upon his arrival. After WARE organized Farm Research, Inc., he asked POWELL to take a position there. POWELL said he always considered WARE to be a personal friend but stated WARE was not the type of individual to whom one could get too close. POWELL stated he was not aware that HAROLD WARE was a Communist until after his death, although he admitted meeting ELIA REEVE (Mother BLOOR) and knew she was HAROLD WARE's mother. In connection with WARE's death in 1935, POWELL stated he and his wife were in a car in front of WARE's then, and that his car was sideswiped by a truck which then smashed into WARE's car. POWELL advised that at the time of the accident they were on their way to visit a friend, HANNAH PICKERING, in New York state. Concerning HANNAH PICKERING, POWELL said he had not heard from her since 1940 when she was living on her farm at Elmira, New York. POWELL said PICKERING had been a very good friend of WARE and he believed WARE had met her when she had been interested in the farm the Quakers financed in Russia. POWELL added he met PICKERING, he believed, when he went to Russia in 1927 under the auspices of the Open Road Tourist Agency, with which PICKERING was connected, but he could not recall whether he first met her in the United States or after she had arrived in Russia.

Information Pertaining to the Death of HAROLD WARE

Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, furnished the following information.

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Dauphin County Coroner's Office, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for the year 1935, reflects that on August 13, 1935, HAROLD WARE, age 48, 1501 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., died as a result of a fracture at the base of the skull. The coroner's report reflected that on August 9, 1935, WARE was admitted to the Harrisburg Hospital as a result of an automobile accident which occurred on the Gettysburg Pike between Dillsburg and York Springs, Pennsylvania. According to the coroner's report a Mr. and Mrs. POWELL, followed by WARE's car, were proceeding from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, when a car sideswiped the POWELL car and then ran head on into WARE's car.

The records of the Harrisburg Hospital disclosed that HAROLD WARE was admitted to the Harrisburg Hospital August 9, 1935, and died August 13, 1935, as a result of a fractured skull. According to these records WARE was born August 19, 1889, in New Jersey, and was employed as a Research Worker, National Farm Research. His parents were LUCIAN B. WARE and ELLA REEVE, both born in New Jersey.

The Friday evening, August 9, 1935, issue of the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania newspaper "Telegraph," contained the following article:

"HAROLD M. WARE, 43, Washington, a government employee, was critically injured in a collision involving two automobiles and a coal truck on the Gettysburg Pike two miles east of York Springs early today.

"WARE was brought to the Harrisburg Hospital by a passing motorist. He suffered a fracture of the skull, lacerations of the face, and bruises.

"State highway patrolmen reported WARE was following an automobile driven by Mrs. ALICE M. POWELL, 31, in which her husband, WEBSTER, 27, was a passenger. Their machine and a coal truck driven by WALTER WILKINSON, 22, Baltimore, sideswiped. The truck then collided with WARE's automobile. Patrolmen said the truck driver reported he was blinded by lights from WARE's automobile.

"The POWELLS and WARE were on a vacation trip."

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THE COMMUNIST PARTY UNDERGROUND IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALGER HISS

In his testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 5, 16, 17, and 25, 1948, page 652, HISS stated "I did know Mr. WARE while he was in the Department of Agriculture. My recollection is that he was an Agriculture Specialist and I think he had been a member of an unofficial mission, according to my recollection, that went to Russia in connection with studying large scale wheat farming. My recollection is he came into my offices in the Department of Agriculture, as many callers did, on several occasions."

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, admitted former member of the Communist Party and former Soviet espionage agent, was interviewed in January, February, March, and April 1949, by Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT, and furnished the following information:

"Almost at the very beginning when J. ~~X~~PETERS began directing operations he began to tell me of the background of one HAROLD WARE. I do not believe I had ever heard of this individual previous to his being mentioned by PETERS. This was probably due to the fact that WARE had apparently been in Russia most of the time. According to PETERS, WARE was a member of a group of Americans who had gone to form an agricultural cooperative in the Kuznetz Basin in Russia. This project later died and HAROLD WARE returned to the United States. I gathered from PETERS' remarks that WARE was the 'spark plug' of this movement. Later, either PETERS or WARE himself told me that when he, WARE, returned to the United States from Russia, he was carrying about \$20,000 in a money belt. These were funds for the United States Communist Party. He also told me that HAROLD WARE was the son of Mother BLOOR.....In this more or less formative stage I learned from HAROLD WARE that he had been assisted in the agricultural field by LEM HARRIS and had possibly received some financial assistance from ----- GARLAND, the founder of the Garland Foundation Fund, with whom he was in contact. WARE told me he had contacts in the National Farm School which was located at Doylestown, Pennsylvania. WARE made frequent trips to this school and he probably had a group of students working with him in that institution, though I do not know this as a fact. I also recall that on one occasion I drove my car with WARE from Washington to New York. En route we stopped at Doylestown and HAROLD entered the school while I waited outside.

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WFO 105-1399

"Soon after my first visit to Washington, D. C., I was introduced to HENRY COLLINS by HAROLD WARE in the former's apartment on St. Matthews Court.....I recall that at the time of my first visit to COLLINS' apartment the leading group in Apparatus A had assembled to hold a meeting. I was introduced to the people in this meeting simply as CARL, and after some casual conversation with these individuals they went into another room in the house to hold a meeting in which I did not participate. The members at this meeting were the leading members in Apparatus A and were as follows:

JOHN ABT
DONALD HISS

[REDACTED]
VICTOR PERLO
HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.
LEE PRESSMAN
NATHAN WITT
HAROLD WARE.

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"I do not recall definitely whether I met all of these individuals on the occasion of this visit to COLLINS' apartment, but I think I did. I eventually saw all of these people at one time or another at one of these meetings in COLLINS' apartment. I knew from conversation with J. PETERS and HAROLD WARE that ALGER HISS was a member and leader of this group and had been almost from its beginning.....I might note that the only other official in this group, outside of the Treasurer, was the leader, who, when I first became acquainted with the group, was HAROLD WARE. After WARE's death NATHAN WITT took over this position and was succeeded, I believe, by JOHN ABT.....At about this time I was introduced to ALGER HISS. It was my impression that J. PETERS was present during this first meeting with HISS and I am definitely sure that HAROLD WARE was there."

CHAMBERS also advised that in the latter part of 1935 he was introduced to HAROLD WARE in New York City by J. PETERS, and sometime thereafter in about the fall of 1934, he went to Washington at the direction of J. PETERS and there met HAROLD WARE. PETERS told CHAMBERS he was to learn the setup and personnel of the WARE Apparatus and then was to build up a parallel apparatus using certain members of WARE's group at first and then to branch out. Upon

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WFO 105-1399

J. PETERS' instructions, CHAMBERS at this time was to act as a courier between the WARE Group in Washington, D. C., and J. PETERS in New York City. Upon CHAMBERS' first arrival in Washington, D. C., sometime shortly after the meeting with WARE in New York City he met HAROLD WARE by pre-arrangement and WARE then took him to the Violin Studio of his sister, HELEN WARE, which was located on Connecticut Avenue near Dupont Circle. Shortly after this first trip, CHAMBERS made a subsequent trip to Washington and on this occasion HAROLD WARE took him to the apartment of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., which was located on St. Matthews Court.

LEE PRESSMAN

LEE PRESSMAN was interviewed on August 30 and 31, 1950, by Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and [REDACTED] PRESSMAN stated that sometime in 1934 while employed by the AAA, HAROLD WARE, who used to "float" around the Department of Agriculture, arranged for a luncheon engagement with him. At this luncheon WARE asked him if he would be interested in joining a Communist group. PRESSMAN said that even today he could not state why WARE had contacted him in this regard, but he always has suspected NATHAN WITT or [REDACTED] had suggested WARE approach him. He characterized himself as young and a "dumb yokel" who was impressionable and that probably this was also the reason he assented to HAROLD WARE's proposition. PRESSMAN could not recall the first meeting he attended but was quite sure it was in the home of one of the members of the group. PRESSMAN said this group was very small and at the outset included HAROLD WARE, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, and himself. PRESSMAN related that in 1935, after HAROLD WARE was killed in an automobile accident in Pennsylvania, J. PETERS showed up and announced he was taking WARE's place and continued thereafter to act more or less as a leader of the group.

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The report of hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, August 28, 1950, reflects that PRESSMAN testified he was asked to join the Communist Party by a man named HAROLD WARE, and that his group in the Communist Party was composed only of himself, HAROLD WARE, [REDACTED] JOHN ABT, and NATHAN WITT, and that HAROLD WARE was the person who delivered Communist literature to the group until his death in an automobile accident. PRESSMAN also testified his Communist Party dues were paid to HAROLD WARE.

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During the interview with Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and [REDACTED] on August 30 and 31, 1950, PRESSMAN advised that WARE used to ask if in conjunction with his employment at the AAA there was anything of importance that would be of value to the Communist Party and he claimed WARE was told there was nothing that was not already known by the public. PRESSMAN stated WARE used to insist that there must be something of importance that was not being disclosed to the public.

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WFO 105-1399

PRESSMAN made the observation that he had gained the impression this might have been the beginning of the utilization of groups by the Communist Party because it was his impression that it was run in a "fumbling" manner. The first function of WARE, according to PRESSMAN, was to lead the discussions, distribute the Communist Party literature, and collect the monthly dues. PRESSMAN claimed he had never signed or received a Communist Party membership card and that in this regard WARE had stated there was no need for a card in that it would be dangerous for him to have such a card because of his high position in the government.

PENDING
Interview with Confidential Informant T-7

Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, advised Special Agents MAURICE A. TAYLOR and LAMBERT G. ZANDER, on October 17 and 19, 1950.

T-7 related that HAROLD WARE was a very capable, well informed individual who was intensely interested in agriculture and according to T-7 was responsible for the agriculture policy of the Communist Party in the United States. T-7 said that WARE had spent some years in Russia where he was in charge of one of the largest cooperative farms. T-7 remarked that

[redacted] WARE was operating an organization known as the Farm Research Bureau, which according to T-7 was obviously a Communist organization. Offices for this Bureau were located in a building in the vicinity of 18th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. In this project WARE was assisted by BOB GOE, [redacted] and ROB HALL, all Communist Party members. WARE also received some assistance from LEM HARRIS, a responsible Communist Party member from New York City.

T-7 stated that [redacted] the underground Communist group headed by HAROLD WARE, the membership consisted of seven individuals in addition to HAROLD WARE; namely: LEE PRESSMAN, ALGER HISS, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, HENRY COLLINS, JOHN DONOVAN, and VICTOR PERLO. T-7 continued that this Communist group was subsequently [redacted]

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WFO 105-1399

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T-7 subsequently advised Special Agents MAURICE A. TAYLOR and LAMBERT G. ZANDER on October 26, 1950, and November 2, 1950, that during his

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T-7 said that he subsequently contemplated

ENCLOSURES:

TO BUREAU

- 1 photograph of subject dated 1924
- 2 photographs of subject dated 1927
- 2 photographs of subject dated 1929

TO NEW YORK

- 1 photograph of subject dated 1924
- 2 photographs of subject dated 1927
- 2 photographs of subject dated 1929

TO PHILADELPHIA

- 1 photograph of subject dated 1924
- 2 photographs of subject dated 1927
- 2 photographs of subject dated 1929

- PENDING -

- 15 -

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WFO 105-1399

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

(U)

T-1

~~(C)~~
[redacted] as set forth in report of SA [redacted] dated January 15, 1945, at New York in the case entitled "Mrs. JOHN J. ABT, was., IS-C."

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b7D

T-2

Information set out in report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated March 30, 1949, at New York, in the case entitled "ALGER HISS, Perjury, Espionage - R, IS-R." No source shown.

T-3

A Bureau summary of information pertaining to HAROLD WARE set out in WFO file 74-94-2549, page 175. No source or title shown.

T-4

Teletype from WFO to Bureau and New York dated June 10, 1949, in case entitled "JOHAM."

T-5

A copy of a confidential report submitted to the Bureau by an unknown outside source and forwarded to New York Division under cover letter dated April 9, 1942, as set forth in report of SA [redacted] dated September 25, 1942, at New York in case entitled "Farm Research Incorporated, IS-C."

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T-6

Information set out in report of SA AUSTIN H. GUNSEL (A) dated February 23, 1949, at Philadelphia in the case entitled "WEBSTER CLAY POWELL, Attache, Department of State, Foreign Service, Washington, D. C., LGE."

T-7

[redacted]
[redacted] who has requested his identity be protected and that no information furnished by him be disseminated outside the Bureau.

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LEADS

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Will review files and report any additional information pertaining to the subject.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 105-1399

NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York, New York

Will review files and report any additional information pertaining to the subject.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, Washington Field

April 3, 1951

Director, FBI

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re WFO letter 2-28 last and WFO report in instant case by Special Agent [redacted] dated 2-28-51.

In view of the fact that John Laurence Donovan was interviewed by Los Angeles at length on February 14 and 16, 1951, regarding his affiliations and activities in the Communist Party, and Front Groups and has appeared friendly toward being interviewed, a copy of Special Agent [redacted] report is forwarded herewith to Los Angeles in order that it can interview Donovan regarding any information he may have on the subject. Los Angeles is requested to hold this interview in abeyance until it has received for exhibition to Donovan, a copy of subject's photograph. Therefore, the Boston, New York and Washington Field Offices should immediately forward a copy of subject's photograph to Los Angeles if those offices obtain same. 100-36

Boston Office should verify [redacted] arrest in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in November, 1931, on the charge of intimidation and loitering. Boston should ascertain complete details concerning this arrest.

The attention of the Boston Office is directed to the Boston report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 5-2-42 in the case entitled, "David K. Niles, aka, David Cohen Niles and David Neyhus, Special Inquiry, Office for Emergency Management." Boston file 77-1640, Page 7 of this report contains the following information:

"The records at the Massachusetts State Board of Probation, Suffolk County Courthouse, Boston, Mass., gave applicant's birthplace as Boston, Mass., November 23, 1892; his address 134 Homestead St., Roxbury, Mass.; his occupation Manager of the Ford Hall Forum and his parents, Asher and Sophia Barlin Niles. The records reflected an arrest on November 9, 1931 when he was brought into the Lawrence District Court for loitering and intimidation. This case was continued until November 20, 1931, under \$1000 bail. On this latter date the case against applicant was dismissed." 77-17410-3

It appears from the above facts that [redacted] and Niles may have been arrested at the same time and on the same charges. It also appears from the facts developed to date in this case that [redacted] and David K. Niles are identical with the [redacted] and David Niles mentioned by Whittaker Chambers.

cc - Boston
ASB:bjc Los Angeles (enclosure)
New York 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 211213
DATE 1128186 BY 9145C110m3

100-284103 162-69746 61-3537

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-284103-9

In view of Niles' position as Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States, the Boston Office, when conducting the investigation requested herein, should not give anyone the impression that the Bureau is investigating Niles. Further, there should be no dissemination of the homosexual data contained in the report of Special Agent [redacted]. The Boston Office should conduct its investigation in such a manner so as not to embarrass the Bureau.

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Reference WFO letter requests the Bureau to advise the New York and Washington Field Offices the exact date of the death of Harold Ware.

This information was furnished to the Washington Field Office by letter dated September 14, 1949 in the case entitled, "Webster Clay Powell, was, Espionage - R." In view of the fact that questions pertaining to Harold Ware's death will undoubtedly arise in the future, the Bureau is setting forth the following information concerning the death of Harold Ware and the New York and Washington Field Offices should place two copies of this letter in their files on Harold Ware. This information is taken from the report of Austin H. Gunsel (A) dated February 23, 1949 at Philadelphia in the case entitled, "Webster Clay Powell, Attache, Department of State, Foreign Service, Washington, D. C., Loyalty of Government Employees." A review of the "Period For Which Made" of Agent Gunsel's report reveals that investigation reported therein was conducted in December, 1948, and in January and February, 1949.

"During the course of this investigation, [redacted] Dauphin County, Dauphin County Courthouse, Front and Market Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, furnished the records of the Dauphin County Coroner's Office for the year 1935, reflecting that on August 13, 1935, Harold Ware, age forty-eight, 1501 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., died as a result of a fracture at the base of the skull. The coroner's report reflected that on August 9, 1935, Ware was admitted to the Harrisburg Hospital as the result of an automobile accident which occurred on the Gettysburg Pike between Dillsburg and York Springs, Pennsylvania. According to the coroner's report, a Mr. and Mrs. William Powell, followed by Ware's car, were proceeding from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, when a car sideswiped the Powells' car and then ran head on into Ware's car.

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[redacted] Harrisburg Hospital, Front and Mulberry Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, advised that her records reflect that Harold Ware was admitted to the Harrisburg Hospital on August 9, 1935 and died on August 13, 1935, as the result of a fractured skull. According to these records, Ware was born on August 19, 1889 in New Jersey and was employed as a research worker, National Farm Research. His parents were Lucian B. Ware and Ella Reeves, both born in New Jersey. Under the question "Members of family or friends" appears the name Mrs. Webster Powell, Brookville, Maryland, Ashton 20-F-2. The records further reflect that Ware was attended by Dr. E. R. Whipple, now deceased. The hospital records reflected no information pertaining to Webster Clay Powell.

"A search was made in the libraries of the various Philadelphia newspapers relative to the above incident but no information was found. A review was also made of the back issues of the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania "Telegraph," a newspaper formerly published in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, located at the Free Public Library of Philadelphia. In its issue published Friday evening, August 9, 1935, the Harrisburg "Telegraph" contained the following article, a portion of which is quoted below:

"Harold M. Ware, 43, Washington, a government employee, was critically injured in a collision involving two automobiles and a coal truck on the Gettysburg Pike two miles east of York Springs early today.

"Ware was brought to the Harrisburg Hospital by a passing motorist. He suffered a fracture of the skull, lacerations of the face, and bruises.

"State highway patrolmen reported Ware was following an automobile driven by Mrs. Alice M. Powell, 31, in which her husband, Webster, 27, was a passenger. Their machine and a coal truck driven by Walter Wilkinson, 22, Baltimore, sideswiped. The truck then collided with Ware's automobile. Patrolmen said the truck driver reported he was blinded by lights from Ware's automobile.

"The Powells and Ware were on a vacation trip."

"The following persons were contacted and records checked for further information regarding the accident in which Ware was injured and information concerning Ware and Webster Clay Powell:

[redacted] Pennsylvania State Police
[redacted] Identification Division, Pennsylvania
State Police

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[redacted] Pennsylvania State Police
[redacted] Pennsylvania State Police, who at the
time of the accident was attached to the Gettysburg Sub
Station of the Pennsylvania State Police and furnished
information regarding the accident to the coroner of
Dauphin County

[redacted] associated with "The Patriot," a Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania newspaper.

[redacted] Bureau of Highway Safety, Department of
Revenue, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

[redacted] Millerstown, Pennsylvania, who at the
time of the accident was associated with the Harrisburg
Hospital and furnished information to the coroner of
Dauphin County relative to the accident

"No further information was obtained from contacts of the above.

"In addition, the records of the Prothonotary's Office of
Dauphin, Adams, and York Counties were also checked, but no information
was obtained relative to Harold Ware or Webster Clay Powell.

"The Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of In-
vestigation ascertained that Webster Clay Powell and his wife, Alice
Coe Mendham, resided on Route #40, near Brookville, Maryland, for about
two years around 1935." 61-10404-3; 121-14356-55

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU

HAROLD MASKEL WARE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
WFO 105-1399

1 photo of subj dated 1924
2 photos of subj dated 1927
2 photos of subj dated 1929

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/16/85 BY SP4ELW/ld

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61-3537-7

ENCLOSURE

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ENCLOSURE

Harold M. Ware



HAROLD M. WARE
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HAROLD M. WARE
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HAROLD M. WARE
1924

HAROLD M. WARE
WFO FILE 105-1399

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/16/85 BY SP4GWL/del
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HAROLD M. WARE
WFO 105-1399

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/16/85 BY SP4GWL/del
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HAROLD M. WARE
WFO FILE 105-1399

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/16/85 BY SP4GWL/del
1129/85 9145 cil amj 261,213

Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (105-790)

SUBJECT: HAROLD MASKEL WARE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: 11/7/51

Re WFO letter to Bureau 8/13/51.

Philadelphia files contained only information which has been previously reported. Pertinent information concerning WARE is contained on page 31 of the report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, dated 1/21/49, at New York, captioned "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R." WARE'S name is indexed on page 251 of report of SA THOMAS G. SPENCER, dated 5/11/49, at New York, in the same case. of both reports were designated for WFO File 74-94.

RUC

JWD/tgm

cc: WFO (105-1399)

RECORDED-14

EX-78

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 261,213
DATE 1/29/86 BY 9145 clloms

76 NOV 26 1951

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, New York
SUBJECT: HAROLD MASKEL WARE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: December 14, 1951

G.I.R.-6

Reference is made to the report of SA [redacted] dated 8/13/51, at Washington, D. C., and Washington Field letter to Bureau, dated 8/13/51.

The New York Office has reviewed its indices and references and it was ascertained that all references which appear in the New York files are available in the Washington Field Office's files.

Since there is no additional pertinent information available in the New York files, no report is being prepared in this case. Therefore, this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

cc - Washington Field (105-1399)

RECORDED

EX - 102

TSC:RM
105-3272

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 261,213
DATE 11/21/86 BY 9145 cldms

DEC 17 1951

DEC 26 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 21, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-1399)

ex 11-1

SUBJECT: HAROLD MASKEL WARE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

G.I.R.-7

Relet from New York to Bureau dated December 14, 1951.

As all outstanding leads have been covered, instant case is being closed.

MHS:FCP

Ware died in 1935. Only
purpose for opening case
was to have complete
field office file on regular
form for reference purposes.
ASB

close
79

RECORDED - 22

61-3537-10

EX. - 103

DEC 21 1951

JAN 8 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 261,213
DATE 11/29/86 BY 9143C110ms

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols ✓
 FROM : M. A. Jones ✓
 SUBJECT: HAROLD MASKEL WARE

DATE: September 19, 1952

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Rm. _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To set forth pertinent information in Bureau files regarding Ware, placing special emphasis on public source data.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

The following is a brief synopsis of pertinent background information contained in numerous Bureau files regarding Harold Ware:

HAROLD MASKEK WARE - SUMMARY

Ware was born in Woodbury, New Jersey, August 19, 1899, to Mr. and Mrs. Lucien B. Ware. His mother, who divorced his father in 1900, was the Mother Bloor of Communist Party notoriety who died in 1951. Ware reportedly was a horticulturalist, having graduated from Penn State University. Much of his time between 1921 and 1931 was spent in Russia where he worked for the Russian government as a horticulturalist on collective farms. He set up an American farm community in the Caucasus region of Russia during this period and worked diligently to procure aid from Americans for the Agrarian Society in Russia, placing particular emphasis upon the procurement of farm machinery. In November, 1922, the Friends of Soviet Russia received a communication from Lenin lauding the work of a group in the Ukraine headed by a Harold Ware.

Ware returned to the United States in the early 1930's, reportedly having \$25,000 which had been given him by the Communist International. It was alleged that he was an agent of the OGPU.

Ware was employed as a collaborator, statistical and historical research division, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at \$1 per year on February 24, 1925. On July 21, 1925, his compensation was discontinued and his services as a collaborator were discontinued on January 16, 1932.

GWG:get

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INDEXED - 75

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OCT 8 1952 EX - 73

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 261,213
 DATE 1/29/86 BY 9145 C116ms

Memo to Mr. Nichols

September 19, 1952

Ware was in close contact with Soviet agent J. Peters in the United States. He is reported to have organized the original Communist Party network in Washington, D. C., which obtained Government information for transmittal to the Soviet Union and was composed of John Abt, Donald Hiss, [redacted], Victor Perlo, Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Lee Pressman, Nathan Witt, and Ware. Alger Hiss also is sometimes included in the above list. b6 b7C

Whittaker Chambers has furnished the Bureau considerable information regarding Ware and indicating that he was the leader of the original Communist Party network in Washington during the 1930's. Chambers has stated that he served as a courier between the Communist Party in Washington and its contacts in New York City during the early 1930's.

Ware was killed in a collision involving two automobiles and a coal truck near York Springs, Pennsylvania, on August 9, 1935.

In addition to Ware's mother, Mother Blopr, several other members of his family have been linked to Communist activity. His third wife, Jessica Smith, married John Abt following Ware's death and she reportedly was "familiar" with Abt during Ware's lifetime. Jessica Smith further was a writer in the press department of the Soviet Embassy in Washington during the 1930's and has served as editor of "Soviet Russia Today."

(The majority of the above information is contained in Bureau file 61-3537. This information is confirmed and expanded upon in numerous other Bureau files).

PUBLIC SOURCE INFORMATION:

The following pages contain public source information regarding Harold Ware. This public source data is set out in blind memorandum form.

September 29, 1952

RE: HAROLD MASKEL WARE

Ware was born in Woodbury, New Jersey, August 19, 1899, to Mr. and Mrs. Lucien B. Ware. His mother, who divorced his father in 1900, was the Mother Bloor of Communist Party notoriety who died in 1951. Ware reportedly was a horticulturalist, having graduated from Penn State University. Much of his time between 1921 and 1931 was spent in Russia where he worked for the Russian government as a horticulturalist on collective farms. He set up an American farm community in the Caucasus region of Russia during this period and worked diligently to procure aid from Americans for the Agrarian Society in Russia, placing particular emphasis upon the procurement of farm machinery. In November, 1922, the Friends of Soviet Russia received a communication from Lenin lauding the work of a group in the Ukraine headed by a Harold Ware.

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In addition to Ware's mother, Mother Bloor, several other members of his family have been linked to Communist activity. His third wife, Jessica Smith, married John Abt following Ware's death and she reportedly was "familiar" with Abt during Ware's lifetime. Jessica Smith further was a writer in the press department of the Soviet Embassy in Washington during the 1930's and has served as editor of "Soviet Russia Today."

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
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Handwritten initials

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 24,213
DATE 11/29/86 BY 9145 ciloms

ENCLOSURE

61-3537-11

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September 19, 1952

RE: HAROLD MASKEL WARE FOIPA # 1098077

The New York Herald of August 24, 1923, contains an article captioned "Liner Takes Bride of Warlick to Hamburg." This article states that Harold Ware of the United Farmers' Educational League of North Dakota and W. H. Green, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federal Farmer Labor Party, were leaving on the Westphalia, a ship of the Hamburg-American Line, sailing to Hamburg, Germany. This article stated that they would attend the Russian Agricultural Exposition at Moscow as guests of the Soviet government. The article continues, "Mr. Ware said that his organization was formed as a protest against the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota and was functioning well. It is not a Communistic organization, Ware said, but was keeping in touch with agricultural affairs in Soviet Russia as a matter of interest. Last year Ware took over a number of American tractors for the Russians to use." (61-3537-2)

The Omaha, Nebraska, Bee of October 13, 1923, contained an article dealing with the activities of W. H. Green in Moscow. This article stated that Green advocated organization to combat Fascist tendencies in the United States in his speech as an American delegate before the Peasants' Conference at Moscow on October 12, 1923. Green said that the situation in America was extremely difficult and quoted the chairman of the "steel trust" as expressing approval of Fascism on his recent trip from abroad and as advocating a similar organization in the United States. (61-3537-3)

The Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Telegraph, of August 9, 1935, contains an article stating that Harold Maskel Ware of Washington, a Government employee, had been critically injured in a collision involving two automobiles and a coal truck near York Springs, Pennsylvania, on August 9, 1935. (61-3537-7)

The Fortnightly, a bi-monthly publication of Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas, issue of September 15, 1935, contains an article entitled "Ware Memorial Adds Scholarships." This article states that the college had been informed by Ella Reeve Bloor that the Harold Ware Memorial Committee had added three scholarships to the four already given Commonwealth College to train young farm workers in the farmers' movement.

Records of Polk County Circuit Court, Mena, Arkansas, show that Commonwealth College was convicted in January, 1941, of displaying an illegal symbol, the hammer and sickle, and of failure to display the American Flag and of teaching anarchy. (124-5021-28)

Facts For Farmers, a publication of Farm Research, Incorporated, in its issue of November, 1935, published an article referring to the "tragic loss" Farm Research, Incorporated had suffered in the death of Harold Maskel Ware when he succumbed to injuries received in an automobile accident on August 9, 1935. The article states, "he was known to thousands of farmers in this country and also in the Soviet Union where he worked for several years as an agricultural engineer." (121-143-56-62)

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
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ENCLOSURE

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The book, "We Are Many," by Ella Reeve Bloor, mother of Harold Ware, which was published by International Publishers of New York City in 1940 states the following regarding Ware:

"By the end of 1932 our work among the farmers had broadened out to such an extent that we were able to hold the highly successful Farmers' Emergency Relief Conference in Washington in December, 1932.

"My son, Hal, was asked to call such a conference by the Farm Holiday Committee in Sioux City. From Nebraska Holiday members carried the news of the proposed conference back to their offices and it was enthusiastically supported. The call was quickly endorsed by Pennsylvania, New England, and Alabama farm organizations and became a real national conference. Working with Hal on the conference preparations were Lem Harris, Bob Hall, Otto Onstrom, and other active, intelligent young men who were familiar with the problems of the farmers.

"While Hal did a splendid job of running his farm, he never lost sight of his larger purpose. He read economics and scientific agriculture, studied Marx, and kept constantly abreast of the latest developments in the social movement. His first vote was cast for Debs. His interest was always with the left wing of the Socialists and when the Communist Party was formed he became a charter member."

The New York Daily Mirror of September 1, 1948, published an editorial on page nine entitled "The Big Ones Got Away." This editorial deals with the indictment of Communist leaders under the Smith Act and states that the "real masters of subversion must remain untouched, unidentified, and under cover." Ware is mentioned as a leader of Washington subversives.

The editorial continues, "In 1934, Harold Ware, son of Mother Bloor, came to the United States from Soviet Russia and organized a cell of ten men and women with the object of capturing the higher positions in the American administration. Each man of the original cell was instructed to organize an affiliated cell of ten men and women..... This original cell of ten organized by Harold Ware has been the top Communist service group in the United States."

The Washington Post of August 4, 1948, contains a front page article regarding Whittaker Chambers' testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This article quotes Chambers as having said, "The heart of my report to the United States Government consisted of a description of the apparatus to which I was attached. It was an underground organization of the United States Communist Party developed, to the best of my knowledge, by Harold Ware, one of the sons of the Communist leader known as 'Mother Bloor.'"

"Counterattack; Facts to Combat Communism" a pamphlet which is published in New York City, states in its issue of August 6, 1948, "It was Harold Ware who originally organized the Communist cells in Government offices in Washington. Ware was a son of Ella Reeve 'Bloor.' On Monday night 'Mother Bloor' had a place of honor on the platform at the opening session of the Communist National Convention in Madison Square Garden. She sat among the members of the Communist National Board (all indicted).....She was a Communist agitator for decades and she's still a member of the National Communist Committee." (100-350512-168)

The Washington City Press Service issued a teletype release on August 28, 1950, regarding the testimony of Lee Pressman before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This release states that Pressman had said that his activities in the Communist Party were restricted to reading literature which was delivered to his group for study and discussion by Harold Ware and J. Peters. (100-11820-A)

The Washington Post of August 29, 1950, carries an article on page one regarding Pressman's testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities which shows that Pressman said he had been recruited into the Communist Party in 1934 by Harold Ware. (74-133-A)

The Washington Times-Herald of January 27, 1949, contains an article entitled "Spy Probe Report Cites Activity of 3,040 Reds," dealing with testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This article describes Harold Ware as the person who brought funds from Moscow in 1933 to Washington Communists. (74-1333-A)

The New York Times of May 29, 1949, contains on page E5 of Section 4 a feature article entitled "As Hiss and Chambers See Each Other." In this article Chambers writes, "I knew Mr. Hiss, roughly, between the years 1935 to 1937.....I believe that I was first introduced to him by Harold Ware and J. Peters, who was head of the underground of the American Communist Party." (74-1333-A)

The New York Daily Mirror of November 30, 1949, contains an article on page two dealing with the Alger Hiss perjury trial. This article states that the top leaders of the Communist underground had been named as (1) Harold Ware; (2) Lee Pressman; (3) Alger Hiss in the order of their importance. It describes Ware as the "son of Ella Reeve Bloor, a veteran U.S. Communist," who had worked for years in agricultural cultivation projects in Russia before he received an appointment to a top job in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington. The article continues, "Other members were told from time to time to make efforts to obtain certain positions in important branches in the Government. On many occasions they allegedly were aided by Communists already in the departments. Through these leaks went the steady flow of Government secrets to the Soviet." (74-1333-A)

The New York Mirror of January 23, 1950, contains an editorial on page 15 entitled "Justice: A Little," which deals with the conviction of Alger Hiss. This article points out that the conviction of Hiss spotlights the "undeniable fact that in 1934, Harold Ware, the son of Mother Bloor, came from Russia to Washington to organize Communist cells to infiltrate our Government.....We must retrace our steps to the original Harold Ware cell to discover what each member has done to harm America." (74-1333-4496)

The New York Journal-American of March 3, 1950, contains a column by George E. Sokolsky which deals in length with Harold Ware and Mother Bloor, through the publication of a letter received by Sokolsky from an unidentified former classmate and intimate friend of Ware at Penn State University. In this column Sokolsky states, "Harold Ware at one time was married to Jessica Smith, who is editor of "Soviet Russia Today." After Ware's death, Jessica Smith became the wife of John Abt, who had an interesting career in the Government of the United States and who refused to testify before a Congressional committee as to Communistic affiliations on constitutional grounds. This column further quotes Mother Bloor as having written regarding her son Harold Ware, "Hal gave ten years of his life to work in Soviet Russia. When it was clear that the cause of mechanized farming was won in the U.S.S.R., and that the Russian farmers, already collectivized, no longer needed him as much as the American farmers did, he came back to take charge of the party's agrarian work here." (61-3537-A)

The Washington Times-Herald of March 7, 1950, on page 14 contains a column by George Sokolsky which treats in detail the development of Ella Reeve Bloor as a Communist and deals to a minor extent with Harold Ware. (61-155-106)

The New York Times of April 12, 1951, states regarding the House Committee Investigation into Communism in motion pictures, that Will Geer, a stage and screen actor, had refused to tell the House Committee whether he was or had ever been a Communist. The article stated that Geer had acknowledged that Harold Ware was the uncle of his wife but claimed that he had never met Ware. It described Ware and Mother Bloor as Communist leaders. (100-138754-835, pg. 44)

The "Worker," weekly edition of the East Coast Communist newspaper, "The Daily Worker," contains on page four of its issue of August 19, 1951, an article entitled "Bid Last Tribute to Mother Bloor." This article stated that at the funeral of Mother Bloor in Camden, New Jersey, [redacted] had delivered an address in which he indicated that one of Mother Bloor's major contributions was her son, Harold Ware, who was recognized as an expert on American Industrial Farming and who contributed much to the Progressive American Farmers' Movement. Reeve pointed out that during the Russian famine, after the First World War, Ware took over tractors, wheat, seed and farm experts and Lenin later wrote him a letter thanking him and praising him for his contribution. (100-12997-113, pg.42) b6 b7C

Whittaker Chambers, in his book, "Witness," published by Random House, Incorporated, of New York City in 1952, makes frequent reference to Harold Ware. In particular, he devotes a great portion of Chapter Seven of this book, entitled "The Second Apparatus," to Harold Ware and the "Ware Group" which had infiltrated the Government in Washington in the 1930's.

The Saturday Evening Post of February 23, 1952, contains a reprint of the above chapter from Chambers' book.

INFORMATION REGARDING WARE PRESENTED BEFORE LEGISLATIVE BODIES:

The Special Committee of the House of Representatives to Investigate Communistic Activities in the United States reported in 1930 that Harold M. Ware was Director of the Society of Friends of Soviet Russia and in 1923 was in Russia as a member of the technical aid unit of that society. It further reported him to have been a member of the National Executive Committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and Assistant Secretary of the American Federated Russian Relief Commission. (62-23170-141, page 388)

The above Committee reported in 1930 that Harold M. Ware, of the United Farmers Educational League, had been a delegate to the International Farmers' Conference which had been held in Moscow. (62-23170-149, page 395)

The above Committee reported in 1930 that Harold M. Ware was listed on the letterhead of the Russian Reconstruction Farms, Incorporated, as manager in Russia of that organization in 1926. It further reported that Russian Reconstruction Farms was one of the heaviest beneficiaries of the American Fund for Public Service. (62-23170-159, page 265)

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives reported in 1944 that Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the National Citizens Political Action Committee, was one of the first directors of the American Fund for Public Service (often known as the Garland Fund). The Committee further reported, "It was during the period of the early days of Russian bolshevism that Sidney Hillman got mixed up with the notorious Garland Fund, a circumstance which indicates that Hillman was involved not only in large schemes to finance Communist industry in Russia but also in a large project to finance Communist subversive activities in the United States." The report continues, "The Russian Reconstruction Farms, under the direction of Harold Ware (son of Ella Reeve Bloor), received \$34,000." (61-7582-1298, page 384)

The above Committee reported in 1944 that H. M. Ware had been a writer during 1921 for "The Toiler," one of the first Communist publications to appear in the United States. (61-7582-1298, page 1628)

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, report of July, August, and September, 1948, contains the testimony of Mr. Louis Budenz. On August 24, 1948, Budenz, in his testimony before this Committee, stated that Harold Ware had set up an underground apparatus of the Communist Party that operated within the Federal Government in 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937. Budenz testified that he had known Ware prior to his (Budenz) being a member of the Communist Party. He said, "I knew him as the son of Mother Ella Reeve Bloor and I was introduced to him by Robert B. Dunn, as an active Communist." (100-25824-54, pages 1036, 1037)

The above Committee reported in 1948 that Harold Ware, an employee of the Department of Agriculture, had been named by Whittaker Chambers as part of the underground apparatus which was set up by the Communist Party in the early 1930's for the purpose of infiltrating the Federal Government. (100-184255-311, page 1351)

The Second Report of Un-American Activities in Washington State by the Joint Legislative Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities of the Washington Legislature, dated 1948, contains on page 74 a description of the espionage unit of the Communist Party reportedly formed in 1934 under the leadership of Harold Ware. On page 190, this report contains the testimony of Howard Rushmore, New York City newspaper man, who admittedly was a Communist Party member from 1935 to 1939. Rushmore, in his testimony, named Ware as the organizer of the Communist Party apparatus in the Federal Government in 1934. (100-351006-3)

John Abt, in his appearance before the Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 1, 1950, declined to answer whether his wife, Jessica, had formerly been the wife of Harold Ware. (100-236194-152)

The following are major citations against organizations and publications mentioned in the preceding text in order mentioned:

United Farmers League, cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in 1943 and by the Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, 1938.

Commonwealth College, cited by Attorney General Tom Clark, 1949.

"Facts For Farmers," cited by California Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948.

Farm Research, cited by Special Committee on Un-American Activities, 1944.

International Publishers, cited by Attorney General Francis Biddle, 1942.

Communist Party, cited by Attorney General Tom Clark, 1947.

"Soviet Russia Today," cited by Special Committee on Un-American Activities, 1944.

"The Daily Worker," cited by Special Committee on Un-American Activities, 1944.

Friends of Soviet Russia, cited by California Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948.

American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee, cited by California Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948.

Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc., cited by Special Committee on Un-American Activities, 1944.

American Fund for Public Service (also called the Garland Fund),
cited by Special Committee on Un-American
Activities, 1944.

"The Toiler," cited by California Committee on Un-American
Activities, 1948.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE:

APR 29 1954

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-29100)

SUBJECT:

SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to the pending report of SA JAMES T. SULLIVAN dated April 26, 1954, at Boston in captioned matter, copies of which are being sent to Albany, Atlanta, Charlotte, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, Newark, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Washington Field.

JTS:km

Copies: Bufile 100-HERMANN BRUNCK

100-
100-JOHN DONOVAN
100-HAROLD WARE

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DECLASSIFIED ON 2/23/78

BY ALU

BS 196-550

SP8 b+j/AHR 4/22/85 256,511
SP2 TAP/AHR 7/18/85 255,991
9195 B/10ms 11/24/86 261,213

100-JORN ABT
100-JESSICA SMITH WARE ABT
100-MARION BACHRACH
100-NATHAN WITT
100-LEE PRESSMAN
100-VICTOR PERLO
100-ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN
100-HENRY COLLINS
100-
100-DONALD HISS
100-ALGER HISS
100-JOE CURRAN
100-J. PETERS
100-JACOB GOLOS
100-ELIZABETH BENTLEY
100-JOSEPH FREEMAN

Registered Mail

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Copies: Bufile (Cont.) 65-FNU "YOUNG"

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1 Cincinnati (Info)

1 Kansas City (Info)

1 Los Angeles (Info)

1 Miami (Info) [REDACTED]

2 Newark 100 [REDACTED]

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28 New York

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100-HERMANN BRUNCK

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100-JOHN ABT

100-JESSICA SMITH WARE ABT

100-MARION BACHRACH

100-NATHAN WITT

100-LEE PRESSMAN

100-VICTOR PERLO

100-ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

100-HENRY COLLINS

100 [REDACTED]

100-DONALD HISS

100-ALGER HISS

100-JOE CURRAN

100-J. PETERS

100-JACOB GOLOS

100-ELIZABETH BENTLEY

100-JOSEPH FREEMAN

65-FNU "YOUNG"

100-ELLA BLOOR

100 [REDACTED]

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BS 100-29100

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100-HERMANN BRUNCK, aka Walter Kerr
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100-JESSICA SMITH WARE ABT
100-MARION BACHRACH
100-NATHAN WITT
100-LEE PRESSMAN
100-VICTOR PERLO
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100-ALGER HISS
100-JOE CURRAN
100-J. PETERS
100-JACOB GOLOS
100-ELIZABETH BENTLEY
100-FNU "YOUNG"
100-ELLA BLOOR
100-
100-
100-Mrs. VICTOR PERLO
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Boston copies:

100-19107
100-22762
100-3369 HAROLD WARE (Prov. file)
105-192
100-16472 JOHN ABT
100-19171 JESSICA SMITH WARE ABT
100-22658 MARION BACHRACH
100-25975 NATHAN WITT
100-9733 LEE PRESSMAN

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BS 100-29100

Boston copies: (Cont.) 65-3201 VICTOR PERLO
65-3586 ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN
100-21422 HENRY COLLINS
100-27622 DONALD HISS
100-22822 ALGER HISS
100-13117 JOE CURRAN
100-22743 J. PETERS
100-21049 ELLA BLOOR
100-28769 [REDACTED]
100-20916 DEFECTED COMMUNISTS
100-16191 CP-FUNDS
100-17999 CP-SECURITY MEASURES

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As set out in referenced report, [REDACTED] was interviewed at her [REDACTED] home on March 22, 1954, by Special Agents JAMES T. SULLIVAN and ISAAH T. WOODBURY of the Boston Division. For the information of all offices it is pointed out that [REDACTED] is also a defected Communist Party member who currently is a Confidential Source of the Boston Division.

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[REDACTED] was interviewed on January 11, 1954, by SAs JAMES T. SULLIVAN and ISAAH T. WOODBURY and proved extremely cooperative. Thereafter he advised the Boston Office that [REDACTED] wished to provide information regarding her Communist Party activities at Washington, D.C. and New York City in the middle 1930's.

The Bureau, Albany, New York, Washington Field Office, and Boston had no information concerning the Communist Party activities of [REDACTED] under her maiden name and present marriage name. Instant interview developed the information of three previous marriages and leads were set out to conduct indices checks under the additional names used by subject through the years.

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[] was extremely cooperative during instant interview and stated she would be perfectly willing to discuss not only her own activities but the activities of others whom she knew in the Communist Party and related front organizations. She pointed out, however, that her memory has become extremely cloudy concerning the identity of many such individuals and that while she can describe these persons accurately she cannot now recall their names. She pointed out further that she has done voluminous reading of the various exposés of the Communist Party published since 1940 and that she has reached a point now where at times she cannot recall whether she has personal knowledge of various events or whether she has read this information in such publications as the House Committee Reports, various Senatorial Investigating Committee Reports, the published works of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, RALPH DE TOLEDANO, and other individuals.

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Boston has made arrangements to recontact [] as often as is necessary and will refresh her memory for information regarding her activities in the period 1934 - 1937. Subsequent interviews will attempt to ascertain her knowledge of the degree of Communist Party infiltration in the publishing field and among writers and likewise will attempt to ascertain whether she has knowledge of Communist Party activities in Massachusetts from 1939 to 1954.

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Inasmuch as all offices receiving copies of this letter have received copies of its accompanying report that information concerning individuals named by [] in connection with Communist Party activities will be set out herein.

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[] stated that in the fall or winter of 1934 [] HERMANN BRUNCK, had been recruited into the Communist Party by JOHN DONOVAN, who at that time was employed by the N.R.A. at Washington, D.C. She described JOHN DONOVAN as a "sensational character," who was employed by Section 7A of the N.R.A. and as an individual whom N.R.A. authorities had tried to fire because of his Communist Party activities. She stated that JOHN DONOVAN was a close friend of HAROLD WARE, who had set up the Communist apparatus in the Federal Government and that DONOVAN came from the New York City area and had studied at Columbia University.

[] was likewise known to [] as a secret member of a concealed cell of the Communist Party at Washington during the years 1935 and 1936. She stated that she could not recall having met [] but from records maintained by HERMANN BRUNCK and from other sources she was aware that [] had been in the Communist Party. It is her understanding that [] have been divorced and that [] subsequently took up residence in the [] area. [] does not know whether [] subsequently remarried.

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[] stated that each unit of the Communist Party as set up by HAROLD WARE was comprised of about 5 individuals. She stated that at the first meeting she attended there were present along with herself, [] HERMANN BRUNCK, []

[redacted] pointed out in regard to [redacted]
[redacted] that she also knew this individual as [redacted]
She stated that [redacted] at this time resided in the [redacted]

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[redacted]
She stated that [redacted] at that time was employed by an organization she believed was called "Consumer's Council" and that [redacted] as of that time was a housewife and had no outside employments.

[redacted] thereafter identified JOHN ABT, MARION BACHRACH, NATHAN "NAT" WITT, LEE PRESSMAN, VICTOR PERLO, and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as individuals known to her as Communist Party members. She stated that the above named, other than SILVERMAN, were in her Communist Party unit and that SILVERMAN was in the Communist Party unit headed by [redacted] HERMANN BRUNCK.

She likewise identified HENRY COLLINS as another devoted Communist Party member and stated that many Communist Party meetings were held in the HENRY COLLINS' residence, a converted stable, situated in a block in the center of Washington, D.C.

Subject subsequently identified JESSICA SMITH, who at that time was the wife of HAROLD WARE, as another Communist Party member well known to her. She stated that HAROLD WARE had organized the various groups infiltrating the Federal Government and that Mrs. JESSICA SMITH WARE had certain specific functions to handle for the Communist Party, the exact nature of which was unknown to [redacted]

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[redacted] stated she has never attended Communist Party meetings with JESSICA SMITH but inasmuch as JESSICA SMITH had been in contact with J. PETERS, Soviet espionage agent in 1937 and had later married NATHAN WITT, another Communist Party member, after the death of her first husband, HAROLD WARE, [redacted] has no doubt whatever of JESSICA SMITH's Communist Party membership.

Concerning LEE PRESSMAN's wife, [redacted] stated that during 1935 and 1936, as best she recalls, this individual, whose first name she cannot recall, was not a Communist Party member. She stated she can recall small talk indicating that [redacted] had made various reservation concerning the Communist Party and had indicated to her husband and his Communist Party friends that she preferred a more conventional way of life. Whether this individual subsequently joined the Communist Party [redacted] stated she could not know and would only conjecture that she thought not.

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[redacted] identified VICTOR PERLO as another individual who was well known to her as a Communist Party member during this particular period. She recalled that PERLO was single at the time of their first meeting and

that subsequently he had married a girl who also became a Communist Party member. [] could not recall the name of PERLO's wife. She described him as a very "strange character," who at times acted like an adolescent and who at times exhibited what she termed a "retarded character." She stated that PERLO was very emotionally immature and was like a child in that he could be readily advised and easily led by his fellow Communist Party members. She pointed out, however, that VICTO PERLO was an individual "I could be frightened of." She stated she feels PERLO "could never be reached to give up the Communist Party inasmuch as he is a complete fanatic, sincerely devoted to Communism."

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[] stated she knew ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN very slightly and recalled that he used the name GEORGE SILVERMAN. She recalled SILVERMAN was extremely nervous at all times and appeared "scared as a rabbit that his activities would be discovered." She stated that for this reason Party members and leaders found SILVERMAN extremely hard to handle despite his devotion to the Communist Party cause. She recalled particularly meeting ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at a time when [] HERMANN BRUNCK was in the last stages of his mental illness when SILVERMAN expressed fear that possibly BRUNCK in his mad ravings might expose the identity of Communist Party members such as SILVERMAN.

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Returning then to the question of the Communist Party membership of HENRY COLLINS, [] stated that, while she originally stated she could not recall the identity of the individual who collected Communist Party dues, she feels now that HENRY COLLINS was actually the Financial Secretary more or less for these various Communist Party cells. She stated she thought HENRY COLLINS was married at that time but could not recall his wife and would not be willing to make a positive statement regarding his marital status at that time.

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[] also identified as an extremely well concealed Communist Party member []. She identified this individual's husband as the [] for the CIO during the late 1940's and pointed out that it is possible [] himself was not a Communist Party member inasmuch as his wife took great pains to conceal her Communist Party membership not only from outsiders but from her husband as well.

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Concerning MARION BACHRACH, [] recalled that this individual was a housewife whose husband was not at all sympathetic to the philosophy of Communists. [] stated that she had been unusually friendly with MARION BACHRACH inasmuch as Mrs. BACHRACH had [] following the death of HERMANN BRUNCK.

At this time in the interview [] made the statement that, despite the great amount of publicity afforded ALGER HISS and his brother, DONALD HISS, in the public press, she as of this time cannot recall having known these individuals as Communist Party members, nor can she recall hearing

from the above named individuals that the HISS brothers were members of the Communist Party as of this time.

It was at this point in the interview that [] was questioned concerning possible access she had to secret Government files. She stated that while she had no access to such files she had been asked to obtain nutritional formulae from Department of Agriculture sources, inasmuch as her position in the Department provided easy access to these formulae.

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She then mentioned in this same contact that [] HERMANN BRUNCK, while employed by the N.L.R.B., had been ordered by an unknown Communist Party official to contact "big persons" in New York City regarding Communist Party activities and especially Communist Party strategy on the New York City waterfront. She specifically named JOE CURRAN of the Maritime Union in New York as a Communist Party member whom HERMANN BRUNCK met periodically at New York to discuss Communist Party strategy.

[] recalled that HERMANN BRUNCK "became a nervous wreck" as a result of these secret meetings, inasmuch as he by nature was not a devious individual and wanted no part of any underground and/or secret manipulations in the interest of the Communist Party. However, he was sufficiently disciplined by the Communist Party to see CURRAN at New York City when BRUNCK's schedule called for a trip to the New York area.

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[] stated that at this time she could not recall whether other individuals at New York City had sat in on these meetings but specifically recalled JOE CURRAN's name being used by []

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Returning then to the subject of J. PETERS, [] stated she knew this individual as "PETE" and "STEVE" and recalled that on at least one occasion and possibly more he had lectured to Communist Party units at Washington on the topic of "Democratic Centralism."

As pointed out in the details of accompanying report, she recalled that, when [] HERMANN BRUNCK, had inquired of PETERS the reason for the severity of a Communist Party review of a literary work of SIDNEY HOOK, PETERS had replied that the Communist Party could not treat a renegade as a human being.

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She recalled also that, in the spring of 1937 at New York City when JESSICA SMITH had made arrangements for her to talk to J. PETERS concerning her withdrawal from the Communist Party, PETERS had been []

[] following the death of HERMANN BRUNCK. [] was unable to recall specifically whether in her meetings with J. PETERS she had heard him express anything which might give a clue to some of the project

he headed in this country for the Communist Party.

She pointed out that she feels she has never met ELIZABETH BENTLEY, whose picture she has seen in the public press on numerous occasions and likewise does not recognize the name JACOB GOLOS, BENTLEY's superior in Soviet espionage. She stated it is possible, however, that she met GOLOS and might have known him under an alias.

Concerning Communist Party membership records, [] feels that VICTOR PERLO "probably was the individual delegated with the handling of these records because of his fanaticism and devotion to the Party." She stated she cannot be definite on this point, however, but recalls that records were kept but that their distribution and handling were carefully done because of the names involved and the secretiveness insisted on by HAROLD WARE.

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It is her best recollection that HENRY COLLINS acted as Treasurer for the units she has knowledge of. She stated, however, that once again she is guessing on this point but added that somewhere in the back of her head she has a recollection that money was turned over to HENRY COLLINS for eventual distribution to a more highly placed Party official.

In the spring of 1937, []

[] "New Masses," which at that time was edited by JOSEPH FREEMAN, whom [] knew as a Communist Party member. In her several conversations with FREEMAN, [] happened to let slip information placing her in the Communist Party and providing hints as to the identity of the activities of Communist Party functionaries known to her and other information which, to an individual of FREEMAN's mental acuity, might expose various individuals.

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[] thereupon decided to talk this matter over with JESSICA SMITH, who at that time was editing "Soviet Russia Today." JESSICA sent her to an apartment in the West 20's or West 30's in New York City where the above mentioned interview with J. PETERS took place. [] recalled that "with tears in my eyes I told him I had been undependable and had perhaps unwittingly exposed the operations of the Washington units of the Party. J. PETERS expressed his understanding and stated kindly that perhaps no damage had been done and thereupon excused her from further participation in the Party's activities.

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[] stated she has not seen JESSICA SMITH since that time but is aware that, following the death of HAROLD WARE, JESSICA became the wife of JOHN ABT.

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She stated that either JESSICA SMITH or J. PETERS or "STEVE" as [] named him, and "most likely it was 'STEVE'," asked her to make available [] to store a file case containing papers. [] recalled that this file cabinet consisted of 3 or 4 drawers and was kept locked at all times. She never did see the contents of this file cabinet, she claims.

She stated that, shortly after [redacted]

[redacted] an individual, who called himself "YOUNG" and whose first name she never did ascertain, began visiting the apartment almost on a daily basis for months, during which time he spent hours in poring over the various papers contained in the file cabinet.

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[redacted] described him as a white male who in 1937 was in his forties. She stated he had no particularly distinguishing marks but had a full head of black hair, dark eyes, and had been a hatter by trade for many years and as a result of this had made a great deal of money. She expressed the belief that "YOUNG" was a Latvian by birth and had been a long-time Communist Party member whose only contact in the United States was EARL BROWDER or persons more highly placed in the Communist Party hierarchy.

She recalled that he had a wife and child in the Soviet Union but had been forced to leave them there upon taking up a specific function in the United States. He impressed on [redacted] during much of the time he spent going over his papers that he was supposed "never to talk to anyone." She stated that "YOUNG" was a kind and gentle man who had a very soft speaking voice and likewise was a person "whose loneliness I have never seen equaled."

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She further recalled that in the 1920's "YOUNG" supposedly had worked in the New York City area for unknown companies in connection with his trade as a hatter. Although stating that she had not seen any of the papers in the file cabinet maintained by "YOUNG," [redacted] stated that at least on one occasion "YOUNG" had flashed before her a paper indicating that the Communist Party had intercepted mail from a person in the employ of LEON TROTSKY.

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From other remarks made by "YOUNG" at this time and perhaps on other occasions, but the exact wording of which she cannot now recall, [redacted] leans to the belief that "YOUNG" at that time was possibly engaged in the Communist Party plot to infiltrate LEON TROTSKY's organization and also that "YOUNG" in 1937 might have had over-all supervision of the plans that led to the assassination of LEON TROTSKY several years later in Mexico City.

It is pointed out to all offices receiving copies of this letter that the Bureau by airtel to New York dated March 24, 1954, following receipt of Boston airtel dated March 22, 1954, has made New York office of origin in a 65 classification case on FNU "YOUNG." Boston, upon its reinterview of [redacted] will question her at great length concerning this Soviet Agent.

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[redacted] recalls seeing ELLA REEVE BLOOR, HAROLD WARE's mother, who was known in the Communist Party as "Mother" BLOOR, on several occasions. She

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stated she talked briefly to "Mother" BLOOR but had nothing to do with her and cannot comment on "Mother" BLOOR's activities in the Communist Party.

[redacted] identified [redacted] as perhaps the only person she had recruited into the Communist Party. She identified [redacted] as an individual of Polish extraction who had graduated from Smith College at [redacted] and was employed as a [redacted] in Washington, D.C. in a governmental agency. She recalled [redacted] had a married sister named [redacted] (phonetic) and that [redacted] had visited [redacted] during 1937 while on vacation from her job at Washington, D.C.

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She stated that [redacted] had been on the point of joining the Communist Party and had discussed particular points of the philosophy of Communism with [redacted] and had joined the Party when [redacted] clarified the points bothering this individual. [redacted] stated she does not know where this individual is at the present time and whether she is employed by the Federal Government.

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While discussing her own biographical data [redacted] mentioned [redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted] who resides in New Jersey, was believed by her to be a Communist Party member but pointed out that she had no definite information indicating this to be a fact. She further pointed out that, [redacted] is extremely conservative" and indirectly might have been the cause of his daughter's joining the Communist Party due either to his lack of understanding of her or his refusal to give her proper guidance and counsel.

[redacted] recalled that word reached her in the middle forties that [redacted] was at that time keeping company with an individual known to her family as a member of the Jewish religion and as a possible Communist Party member. [redacted] was asked by the family members to talk to [redacted] in the hope that [redacted] could disillusion [redacted] regarding the Communist Party and its members. She thereupon invited [redacted] expecting to provide her sufficient information on the Party so that [redacted] would give up [redacted] and call off the marriage. Instead, [redacted] appeared at [redacted] she had already married [redacted] and that they were then on their honeymoon trip. [redacted] thereupon made no reference to the Communist Party to her niece.

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She stated also that [redacted] is not a Communist Party member or a member of any cited organizations, according to her best knowledge. She stated that following the testimony of [redacted] before the H.C.U.A. in

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February, 1953, [redacted] had commended [redacted] for his stand taken before the H.C.U.A. [redacted] feels that had her sister and her husband been affiliated with any organizations similar to the Communist Party they definitely would not have written a commendatory letter to [redacted]

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As has been set out earlier in this letter, it is again pointed out that the interview of [redacted] necessarily had to be terminated when her two school age children arrived home from school. The bulk of this interview was taken up in the obtaining of biographical and background information on [redacted]. The information concerning individuals mentioned in instant letter was made in passing by [redacted] and subsequent interviews will be directed to enlarging the scope of information on these individuals held by [redacted]

The results of subsequent interviews will be reported to the Bureau and interested offices.